

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

JAPAN HERALD, AND JOURNAL OF THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PUBLISHED ON ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS, about the 4th, 14th, and 28th, in connection with the "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS,"
A SUMMARY OF NEWS FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS OF 10th, 17th, and 28th.

VOL. IX.—No. 244.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

[Price 9d., with Sup., 1s. 3d.—Sub. 80s per ann. postage included, Sup. 12s. extra.]

Latest Advices.

	From London.	Arrived out.	HOMeward. Arrived in London this day
JAPAN—Yokohama	Jan. 17	Mar. 13	Mar. 17
Nagasaki			
Hakodadi			
CHINA—Peking			
Tien-tsin			
Chefoo			
New-chwang			
Hankow			
Kiu-kiang			
Chin-kiang			
Shanghai	Jan. 26	Mar. 31	" 23
Ningpo			
Foo-Chow			
Formosa—Tamsuy			
Amoy			
Swatow			
Hong Kong	Feb. 10	" 23	" 27
Canton			
Macao			
PHILIPPINES—			
Manila			" 23
COCHIN-CHINA—			
Saigon			April 2
SIAM—Bangkok			
BORNEO—Labuan			
Sarawak			
JAVA—			
Batavia			Mar. 30
MALACCA STRAITS—			
Singapore	Feb. 26	Mar. 31	" 5
Penang			

The inward mail, with Hong Kong dates to April 1, reached Suva yesterday, and may be expected in London about the 18th instant.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

Per French mail steamer *Said*, arrived at Marseilles, May 2.—From Yokohama: Count Halot d'Otery, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman. From Shanghai: Messrs. Languillot, Stewart, Giselle, and Therie. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Soncet, Mallard, Martinez, Delbart, Lucas, Carre, Hancock, Ellis, and Hope, Sig. Gomez and two children. From Saigon: M. Julien, M. and Madame Domegus and four children. From Batavia: Messrs. Borch, Scharrf, Holt, Van Kuische, Van der Bent, M. and Madame Schangier, seven children, and three servants, M. Kesting and six children, M. and Madame Peltzer and child, M. and Madame Cobyln and child, M. and Madame Dufresne, servant, and six children, M. Degent and servant. From Singapore: Messrs. Canters, Costa, Romero, Valencia, Ximenes, Talderama, Martinez, Valarina, Vru'ia, Roja, Maxwell, Harver, Cavasco, Knox, Hernandez, Seiva, Lud-haer, Ordemann, Ahrend, Ziman, Se-on, Gouza-lez, Miquettr, Munez, Zuzado, Latojo, Lassda, Bon y G. sco, Rijado, Vidal, Otez, M. and Madame Rivera and child, M. and Madame Apario and two children, M. and Madame Valderama, M. and Madame de la Cujegos and child.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Euxine*, from Southampton, May 4.—To Shanghai: Dr. C. Nissen. To Hong Kong: Lieut. L. C. Keppel, R.N. To Singapore: Mrs. Edgar. To Ceylon: Mr. C. E. and Mrs. Karalake, Captain Jervoise, R.E.
From Marseilles, May 12.—To Yokohama: Mr. Barber, Mr. R. Goddard. To Shanghai: Mr. C. Hudson, Mr. Koski, Mr. Wooyeno Bistars, Mr. J. Bland. To Penang: Lieutenant-Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Anson. To Ceylon: Mr. W. Morris, Mr. White.
Per P. and O. steamer, from Marseilles, May 20.—To Ceylon (via Bombay): Mr. G. Tinn.
From Suva.—To Ceylon: Mr. A. O. Cowan. To Shanghai: Mr. J. Schabert.
Per P. and O. steamer *Syria*, from Southampton, May 20.—To Singapore: Mr. W. W. Cairns. To Hong Kong: Mr. C. W. Harris, R.N. To Ceylon: Mr. W. R. Noad.
From Marseilles, May 28.—To Singapore: Mr. T. E. Henry.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

Dates hence are to the 17th March, or sixteen days later than advices received by the P. and O. mail delivered on the 29th ult. The outward mails of 10th and 17th January had arrived on the 13th March, the latter conveying telegrams from London to the 8th February.

With regard to the Mikado's death, the *Japan Times* has the following observations:—

"We mentioned, two mails ago, that the Mikado was supposed to have died of the small-pox. The Foreign Ministers received official notice of the event, and, moreover, on a day named by the Japanese as that appointed for his funeral, lowered their flags half-mast high. It is a singular fact that the non-official natives persist in maintaining that the whole story is an imposition—that the Mikado is not dead, but that Stotsbashi is. One has but to ask any native of the lower or middle class if "Kubosama," the Shioogon, is dead, to receive an answer in the affirmative given in the most natural manner possible. As no foreigner, whatever his position, has any means of arriving at actual conviction on the subject, it is useless to argue on mere conjecture. We can only say that, considering Stotsbashi's relations with certain other Daimios who consider themselves slighted by his elevation to the Shogoonate, nothing is more probable than that he has been put out of the way."

"The war in the South," says the *Times*, "will not be resumed this spring, official notice to that effect having been made to the Daimios friendly to or dependent on the Shioogon. Chosiu is thus left far more powerful than he was before the war, with a large accession of territory and the prestige of successful resistance to the Yedo chieftain. The circumstance makes very strongly in favour of ourselves, for though it is of course of the first importance that our treaties should be made with what is recognised as the supreme power in the country, yet, as we have now ascertained that this power is certainly not vested in the Shioogon, it is at least to be reasonably hoped that before long the claims of other Daimios to trade with us, unfettered by restrictions hitherto imposed at the Shioogon's ports by his Custom-house officers, will be recognised; and, the resources of the country being fairly and fully developed, that a large and rapidly increasing trade will reward our patience. The consolidation of the Japanese polity under European influence and advice, the resumption of the ancient power of his office by the Mikado, or the establishment of a confederation of Daimios, are questions which must be left for solution to time. At present, so far as we are concerned, it is evident that every Daimio with whom we have come in contact shows a more friendly disposition towards us than the Shioogon, a demeanour imitated by his people. Witness the reception given to Sir Harry Parkes at Kagosima and elsewhere, and lately to Admiral King in the Inland Sea."

The following items are from the *Japan Herald*:—

The British Minister having now both his residence and Legation in Yedo is but rarely in Yokohama. The French Minister has taken a trip to Hiogo in H.I.M.S. *Guerriere*, which left here on the day before the mail steamer. On the following Saturday she returned having left his Excellency, as is generally supposed, paying a visit to the Shioogon at Osaca; and it is believed she will go back to Hiogo in a day or two to convey him to Yokohama, though it is possible he may return by land. The visit of M. Leon Roches to Hiogo is said to have no political object, but the move is such an unusual one, and the more so, considering the expectation that had been held out that all the foreign Ministers would visit the Shioogon simultaneously, in response to his special invitation, that it leads to good deal of discussion, not unmixed with suspicion. Some declare that his Excellency only went up for a change for the benefit of his health; others

that he has gone to insist upon the Shiogoon carrying out the agreement under which the officers were engaged who lately arrived from France as military instructors. But there are not wanting some who assert that the action of the foreign Ministers is not so unanimous as is desirable, and that, consequently, M. Roches resolved on accepting the Shiogoon's invitation for himself irrespective of his colleagues. For ourselves, we are not informed as to the true object of the visit, and can only hope that the last surmise may not be correct. Indeed, as a mere matter of opinion, we believe there is perfect accord between the foreign Ministers, and that the reason given in our article on the 2nd inst. in the *Japan Herald*, and transferred to these columns is about right. It is pretty certain that Sir Harry Parkes will go to Osaka in April, and that he will be suitably escorted; it is certain that the opening of the Hiogo will be deferred to the utmost time given by the agreement—but not beyond. As the time approaches for the promised opening of the port, it is very observable that preparations are being made to take advantage of it; and the fact recorded in our last, that Messrs. Mitford and Satow, on the occasion of their recent official visit, had ascertained that the merchants of Osaka were eagerly looking forward to this event as calculated to afford inlet for foreign and outlet for their own productions, and that the Daimios are also making provisions for sharing in its general commercial advantages, has had a very marked effect.

Our contemporary, the *Daily Advertiser*, has published a rumour that had also reached us, to the effect that the Shiogoon had been murdered, and also a positive statement that Oguri Bouno no Kami, Secretary of the Treasury, had been assassinated in Yedo. Both reports came from the same source, and are equally without foundation. We have much pleasure in announcing that the Commissioner of the Treasury—Oguri Kodzue noski, so positively murdered in the columns of our contemporary, is alive and in constant communication with the British Legation. Our readers will recognise the name as one of the Commissioners who signed the agreement of 29th Dec. last for the improvement of Yokohama. As to the report concerning the Shiogoon, H. I. M. S. *Guerriere* has arrived from Hiogo having left the French Minister there on 6th inst., and the Shiogoon was quite well at the time of her departure. Similar reports have come to us in various shapes, every few days during the past six weeks. Within a few days we had a letter from a well known and influential resident, stating that some Japanese officers, on whose word every reliance might be placed, had given him to understand that the Mikado's death was a hoax; that, on the other hand, the Shiogoon had been murdered, and that Owari Sama had been appointed in his stead. The constant circulation of such reports proves that there is some uneasiness somewhere. We are inclined to think that they originate with some whose wish is father to the thought, and who are anxious to see a stop put to the familiarity and favour with which foreigners are beginning to be viewed by Stotsbashi and those in authority under him.

On the afternoon of the 1st March fourteen English gentlemen, thirteen of whom were officers of H.M.'s 2nd Battalion 9th Regiment, and one, a midshipman of H.M.S. *Scylla*, were riding on the Tokaido. When they were about ten miles from the settlement, they were stopped by a *yaconin*, and told that they could not pass, as a very great personage was at a certain large house that was pointed out to them, and which looked like an official residence. It does not appear that there was any incivility, but on the foreign officers offering remonstrance, they were told that they would be permitted to pass if they would dismount and lead their horses by the house. This, of course, could not be assented to, and the party were about to move forward, as if with the intention of disregarding the impediment, when, in a moment, in scarcely more time than it takes to write it, a barricade of ladders, doors, &c., was thrown across the road, so as effectually to prevent their advance. One or two *yaconins* put their hands on their swords but not one attempted to draw. Eight of the party had revolvers, but it was thought better to take things good humouredly, and no show of using them was made. As there were about 150 Japanese in the crowd, and all evidently determined to oppose their further progress, it was thought better to return with a good grace. On arriving at the camp a report was made to Colonel Knox, the commandant of the garrison, who, we are informed, immediately put himself in communication with Sir Harry Parkes on the subject.

On the 5th of March, by appointment of H.E. the British Minister, Captain Daunt and nine or ten officers of the garrison

proceeded to Kawasaki, whither they were bound when stopped by the *yaconins*, as described in the *Japan Herald* on Saturday week. On arrival they were met by Messrs. Mitford and Satow, accompanying a high official of the Japanese Government. The *yaconins* of the village were summoned and severely reprimanded by the official for their conduct on the 28th ult., and were told that any repetition of such behaviour would entail very severe punishment. They offered a very complete apology, and after inquiring of the foreign gentlemen whether they considered the apology sufficient, and receiving an answer in the affirmative, the official invited them to accompany him to the Temple of Kawasaki, which they had been debarred from visiting on the occasion alluded to. Having thus, made so completely the *amende honorable* the interview terminated, and Captain Daunt and his brother officers returned to town.

Another of our old friends, and one of the earlier foreign residents in Yokohama has just been called away by the hand of death. Mr. Woodthorpe Charles Clarke, of the firm of Hooper and Clarke, after an illness of only a few hours, died on the 6th March. His death, so unexpected, cast a gloom throughout the community as the rumour passed from one to another, for Mr. Clarke was a general favourite, from his open, genial, and kindly disposition, and his willingness at all times actively to identify himself with his fellow residents in any way in which he could be useful. He was the captain of the Yokohama Rifle Corps, the raising of which, indeed, was much aided by his joining it, and the members of the corps, as well as those of the Yokohama Pony Corps, testified their esteem for their old friend and comrade by following his remains to their last resting place. The funeral took place on the morning of Thursday, the 7th March, and was very numerously attended. Mr. Clarke was one of the party riding on the Tokaido with Mr. Richardson when that gentleman was murdered, and in the attack was himself wounded. He will be very generally regretted, and most of all by those who knew him best.

H.M.S. *Scylla*, Captain Courtney, left for Hong Kong on the 3rd March. Her service having expired she is homeward bound, and on leaving her mooring the crews of H.M.'s Navy manœuvred her rigging and gave her three cheers. Capt. Hewitt, of H.M.S. *Basilik*, is now the British senior naval officer. For some reason or other the gun fired at noon every Saturday since the first British man-of-war arrived in this port, is discontinued by the *Basilik*, to the great inconvenience of the community. The only foreign war vessels now in the harbour are:—British, S. corvette *Basilik*, S. corvette *Argus*, and the gunboat *Firm*; French, the frigate *Guerriere*, and despatch boat *Kien-Chan*; American, the S. corvette *Wyoming* and—Dutch, the S. corvette *Watergeus*.

Several very competent gentlemen have, from time to time, thought that a newspaper in the Japanese language, and giving the current news of the day on the arrival of each mail, would be both a valuable addition to the literature of Japan and a profitable speculation for its proprietor. What so many have talked of the Rev. Mr. Bailey has actually commenced, and we have much pleasure in welcoming the first number of a Japanese contemporary, the *Bankok' Shinbushi*, the "All nations news-hearing paper." It is a particularly neat production, printed from wooden blocks on fine Japanese paper. It opens with an introductory preface or prospectus by the Editor, setting forth its meaning and objects, viz., to give the current news of the day both home and foreign, and keep the readers well informed on topics that will prove useful, interesting, and instructive. It then proceeds to give the heads of intelligence from England, France, America, and various other countries, as well as a *resume* of the events that have been passing in Japan. There is also a market report, and there are a few columns of advertisements.

The *Japan Times* gives a graphic description of the visit of Admiral King in H.M.S. *Princess Royal*, accompanied by H.M.S. *Basilik* and a gunboat, to the Prince of Chikuzen. Having left Nagasaki on the 24th January, they arrived next day at Fukuoka, a port in the Inland Sea belonging to this Daimio. A steamer immediately went off, having on board the Prince himself to pay a ceremonial visit to the Admiral, and arrangements were made for the following day's proceedings. Accordingly next morning the Admiral and about thirty officers from the fleet landed and were invited to a banquet. The banquet hall is described as "remarkable, like most Japanese festivities of this nature, rather for the extreme neatness, order, and regularity with which everything was conducted." Nothing could exceed the kindness and affability with which the Prince

received his guests, "shaking hands with each in European style, and then motioning each to be seated." The feast consisted of about fifty courses—some very agreeable and others less so to foreign palates, but all served in the most beautiful order, and everything possessing that "exquisitely neat and clean" appearance so peculiarly Japanese. The banquet proved rather tedious from its length, and was followed by champagne and fruits served in a withdrawing-room. Many exquisite Japanese curics were here exhibited to the guests. The patience of the visitors had yet to undergo another trial in the shape of a native concert, &c., to be followed by a second banquet. The Prince and his retainers, although they must have been as tired as the foreigners, sat out the long and silent feast most benignly, keeping up the appearance of pleasure to the end. Next day a shooting party was formed, and afforded much sport. The following day the Prince visited the Admiral on board the *Princess Royal*, and saw the men at general quarters; and again, the next day, the marines were landed for a parade. Our contemporary states:—"Our correspondents unite here in expressing their wonder at the absolutely enormous crowds of people who collected to see this. Literally, as far as they could see from the parade ground, it was one moving living mass, closely packed." With the review the princes were delighted, and expressed their admiration freely. On leaving Chikuzen, the Admiral, in passing the Straits of Simonoseki, having received an invitation from Choshu, paid him a visit at Mitageri, about thirty miles down the coast. On the 4th February the squadron left Mitageri and proceeded to Hiogo.

A most malicious attempt has been made, by some person or persons unknown, to set fire to the stables of the Commercial Hotel. Some straw and paper had been piled up against the woodwork of the stabling, and set fire to. Fortunately, it was quickly discovered by some gentlemen who happened to be passing, as well as by Mr. Curtis, and was speedily put out.

NAGASAKI.

The following is from Alt and Co.'s Market Report, dated 1st March:—

IMPORTS.—Our markets for them are only just recovering from the depression usually attendant on the celebration of the Japanese New Year; business, however, bids fair to be resumed as heretofore, and a few days will, we believe, see a considerable improvement in the demand for manufactured goods. Camlets continue in heavy stock, with small demand. Long Ells, especially scarlet, are wanted at quotations. Turkey Red Prints and Cambrics: Of these there are none on the market, with daily inquiries; the same remark applies to Velvets; of these there have been none in the place for some time. Taffetillas: Stocks of this article are very heavy. Shanghai Cotton inquired for at quotations. Metals.—Nail Rod Iron: Small sizes wanted. Pig Iron: No stock, and easily saleable at quotations. English Coal.—Stocks almost exhausted.

EXPORTS.—We have had less activity in our produce markets during the past month than we had during the previous one. Wax being in good supply and not much inquired for, receded slightly in value. Camphor remains nominally unchanged, but there is now none offering. Tobacco continues quiet with small stocks. Galls are plentiful, and sales have been made on easier terms than those quoted in our last. Tea: Shippers have come more generally into the market, and a fair amount of business has been done for both the London and the American markets, but owing to the fact that the natives are willing sellers, prices have had rather a downward than an upward tendency.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 6 months' bills, 4s. 6d. per dollar. On Shanghai, 10 days' sight, par. On Hong Kong, par. Iziboos, 318 to 320 per \$100.

FREIGHTS.—To London, £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet. For New York there is at present no vessel loading, though one is shortly expected. To Shanghai the rate is \$3 to \$4.50 per ton. To Hong Kong, \$4 per ton.

CHINA.

SHANGHAI.

From this port we have advices to the 23rd March. The London mails of the 26th January were delivered on the 21st.

We take the following items from the *Shanghai Recorder*:—We notice that the *Supreme Court and Consular Gazette* states that the French Consul-General has issued a circular letter to the French merchants and to the Chamber of Commerce inviting them to take steps for the expression of their views as to the changes necessary for the approaching revision of the treaty of Tientsin in 1863. We are glad to see that some steps are being taken in this important matter.

We hear that a fire engine, with hose and appurtenances complete, arrived per the *Sir Harry Parkes* from London, for the purpose of being sent to the British Legation at Peking. The whole of the engine, &c., was packed in only one case, which measured 12½ feet, and weighed 2½ tons. The difficulty of landing it may be easily conceived. No sooner was it placed upon Trautman's jetty than it weighed some of the piles down.

It has been subdivided into fourteen packages, and sent off per *Shaftesbury* to Tientsin.

The S.S.N. Company is already threatened with opposition to the monopoly for which it has paid so dearly. The *Tunisi* has, we are informed, been purchased, chiefly by Chinese, to be run on the river to Hankow and back, under the management of a foreign firm, and two other vessels are likely to be acquired by the same proprietary.

Hong Kong and Shanghai are to be connected by telegraph. The East India Telegraph Company have determined on the construction of a submarine line between these ports, and an envoy of the company is now in England with a view to purchasing the cable and necessary appliances.

The *Fusi Yama* brings a report that the Nienfei are within a short distance of Kiu-kiang, and that several villages were in flames on the opposite side of the river. The *Wachusett* had been requested by the Taotai to remain for a short time at Kiu-kiang.

The first steamer of the season arrived from Tientsin on the 15th March, announcing the breaking up of the ice on the 28th February.

Our Chefoo correspondent mentions that the apparatus for the lighthouse at that port is now being put up under the superintendence of two English engineers, and will be completed in about six weeks. It is also reported that the Chinese authorities have expressed a willingness to erect a lighthouse on Shantung promontory, and that the Taotai, H.M. Consul, and the Commissioner of Customs are about to visit the neighbourhood, with a view to determine on the proper spot for the structure.

News has been received from Peking of the death of Heng-ki, a mandarin well known from his association with foreigners. He was Hoppo at Canton in 1858, and to his influence Sir Harry Parkes was greatly indebted for his escape with life when captured with Bowlby and Brabazon. Heng-ki was lately a member of the Tsung-li Yamen.

The *Kiang-loong* reports that several villages have been burned down by the rebels on the banks of the Yangtze, near Grosvenor Island, and that the natives are flying from that neighbourhood in great numbers.

A slight shock of an earthquake occurred at Hankow, at half-past ten o'clock on Thursday evening, March 14, and was distinctly felt by many of the residents. The motion was lateral, but it was difficult to discern the direction which the wave took. No doubt it came from the eastward.

The following letters have been addressed by the English and French Consuls at Shanghai to the Taotai, regarding the recent action of the Silk Guild:—

British Consulate, Shanghai, March 18, 1867.

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your Excellency's notice the following facts elicited in the course of a case tried in the Mixed Court on Friday last, from which it will be seen that a most unwarrantable system of coercion and intimidation is being exercised against certain English firms, and to request that your Excellency will take immediate measures to prevent the continuance or recurrence of so unjustifiable a proceeding:—

In the case in question, two silkmen placed 40 bales of silk in a broker's hands for sale at certain rates. The broker sold the silk to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the Silk Guild then intervened and prevented the completion of the contract by the threatening notice, a copy of which I enclose.

This cannot possibly be endured. I am quite ready to admit the right of any individual to refuse to deal with a person by whom he considers himself aggrieved, and any individual silkman is perfectly at liberty to refuse to deal with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., or any other firm. But I cannot for a moment admit that, because several silkmen have disputed claims on a foreign house, they have a shadow of right to coerce third parties to cease dealing with it, and I must call on your Excellency to take such steps as will prevent Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., and the other firms mentioned in the resolution passed at the public meeting at the Silk Guild, from being longer exposed to the injurious consequences of the reprehensible action of its publishers; failing which I shall be compelled to lay the whole matter before Her Majesty's Minister for his instructions. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
(Signed) C. A. WINCHESTER.

French Consulate, 28th February, 1867.

To H.E. Ying, Taotai of Shanghai.

An indisposition of several days' duration has prevented me from sooner answering the despatch which your Excellency has

done me the honour to write to me on the 19th of this month, enclosing a copy of a petition addressed to your Excellency by certain Chinese merchants.

According to the desire of your Excellency, I have notified to my nationals (but only in extract) the petition in question; but it is certainly to be regretted that your Chinese merchants have laid a reproach generally, which at most may perhaps apply to a very small number of Europeans.

This reproach being also transmitted by so important an authority as your Excellency acquires thus additional gravity; and I would see with pleasure that your Excellency pass severe strictures upon the Chinese merchants, and enjoin them at the same time to address to me some apology which I would be happy to transmit to the merchants of my nation whose just displeasure I can foresee.

This happy rectification would, I think, be the more desirable, inasmuch as the complaints of Europeans against certain Chinese merchants are not less numerous nor perhaps less well founded; but at the same time, I am not aware that I ever addressed a general complaint to you against those under your rule.

When it has been my unfortunate duty to do so against some of them, I have specified their names and the facts, but have been very careful not to lay to the charge of a whole nation the errors and misdeeds of a few unscrupulous men.

There is, besides, for repressing every default and evasion of promise, Art. 35 of the Treaty, or the Mixed Court which emanates from it, and you are aware by experience that the glory of European justice, and as I doubt not of Chinese justice, is to have as a motto "absolute impartiality."

I venture, therefore, to hope that your Excellency, understanding that it is my duty to point out an error which might easily become an injury, will cause to be sent to me without delay the apology from the Chinese merchants to the European merchants, all of whom they have unjustly included, I presume unintentionally, in their grave allegation.

But one word more, if your Excellency will permit me. Does not your Excellency think that the Chinese merchants have quite as much, if not more, want of credit than the European merchants have? And what is to become of commerce without credit?

It is, therefore, to themselves that the petitioners will do most harm, and in their place I should withdraw my petition, making apology to whom it is due, and leaving afterwards to every one to arrange business matters as he might consider most to his own interests.

Agrééz, &c.—Vcte. BRENIER de MONTMORAND, the Consul General.

A new local publication entitled, "THE BUND, a miscellany of prose and verse, facts and fiction," has appeared. We have not received a copy of it, but the *North China Herald* thus reviews the first number:—Press of matter has prevented us from noticing the first number of our long-promised contemporary, "The Bund." It is at last an accomplished fact; and in spite of some shortcomings may be regarded as a success. As might be expected, the articles are nearly all more or less of a sarcastic character. Irony is the favourite vein in which young writers indulge, just as young orators at discussion classes and debating societies hurl scathing invectives, and wither with merciless satire the honourable member of the opposition. Entering into the spirit of the writers, we heartily enjoy the grim humour of the first sketch—"How I got My Promotion." The deliberate mode in which the writer plans a series of deliberate assassinations is a capital travesty of the Guy Livingstone school of novelists. The next contribution is of a graver character, viz., a translation of Peh-chu-i, a poet of the Tang dynasty. This is a very able production. We cannot forbear quoting some lines describing the grief of the heroine:—

Her song being finished, she looked to her harp strings wishing to tell me
her story,
Sweeping the harp strings, fiercely she struck them. Loud and discordant,

Rending and tearing of cloth-like, the sound which they angrily uttered.

It would not be easy in poetry to find a better instance of the sound being an echo to the sense than that to which we have called attention by italics. Here is a picture of a desolate house, a Chinese "Moated Grange," as truthful as well-chosen words and appropriate images can make it.

Swin Yang district is narrow, and my ear lacks the sweet charm of music.
Lowly my house sunk deep in a soil which is humid and sickly.
Surrounded my door is with reeds long and thick, and by shrubs that are acrid.

Nothing is heard all day but the mournful note of the cuckoo.

The next article is in vivid contrast to "G. T.'s" translation, and is entitled "A Letter from Chesterfield junior to his Father." It is an excellent imitation of some recent papers in "All the Year Round," with an application to Shanghai. Two translations from the German follow, and then we have some poetical efforts of a more ambitious character. "Immortelles" is a very graceful poem, and the two portraits, "Phryne" and "Daphne," imitated from the Earl of Dorset, are highly finished, and sparkle with wit of the most poignant kind. The writer has very wisely modified the fierce language and softened the coarse expressions of the Earl's poems, but the imitation is sufficiently close. "Artemus Ward in Shanghai" will probably be the favourite with most readers, and indeed the great American never indulged in more reckless spelling or more violent misquotations than on the occasion of his first trip to China. The mode in which he spells the word "civilization" is enough to make the editor of the *Phonetic Nuz* burst with envy and admiration. A contrast to all that precedes it, is afforded by the story called "My First Success." The author is evidently anxious to take his readers away from China, as no trace of reference to anything local is found in this simple tale of a painter's struggles. The remaining contributions are charades and acrostics of the most excruciating kind. All very ingenious, but all worthy in our poor judgment of enlistment in that "quaint regiment" so inimitably described by Addison in his account of the "Region of False Wit." "Not far from these," he writes, "was the body of Acrostics made up of very disproportioned persons. It was disposed into three columns, the officers planting themselves in a line on the left hand of each column. The officers were all of them at least six feet high, and made three rows of very proper men; but the common soldiers who filled up the spaces between the officers were such dwarfs, cripples, and scarecrows, that one could hardly look upon them without laughing."

On the whole the editors may congratulate themselves on the success of their undertaking. There is great variety in the little volume, and the different styles of the contributors are well contrasted. It would be unfair to omit a word of praise for the frontispiece, which is very creditable to one of our best scenic artists.

HONG KONG.

Dates from this port are to the 27th March. The outward mails of Feb. 10 were delivered on the 23rd March, with London telegrams to the 5th March.

With regard to the operations of the East India Telegraph Company, the *China Mail* has the following article:—

"We cannot but hail with much pleasure the announcement in the San Francisco papers that, 'owing to advices from China,' the East India Telegraph Company have at length decided upon laying down submarine telegraphs between certain of the open ports of China. We are not in a position to assert or deny the truth of the rumour, but it has doubtless some foundation, in fact the more so, as any attempt to construct land lines of telegraph across parts of the country unfrequented by Europeans must, inevitably for some years, turn out a complete failure. While we agree with the principle thus stated to have been adopted—that submarine lines only will be of any practical use—we are not so sure as to whether the lines at present indicated as the first to be constructed are those likely to prove for many years remunerative. At all events, a more practicable—not physically, but politically practicable—route suggests itself now that intelligence has arrived of Dr. Macgowan having succeeded in introducing the telegraph into Japan. And be the route we would propose better or worse than that indicated by the company, the subject is at least worth discussion. We must first consider what is primarily wanted in the way of telegraphic communication with China; and this would appear to us to be simply a means of connection between Europe and America, and Hong Kong, Shanghai, and, eventually, Peking. We may altogether leave the smaller ports out of the question, as were a main line in working order and an inconvenience begun to be felt at the want of communication between these ports and the grand termini, branch lines would spring into existence naturally. For our own part, we do not think they will for many years, if ever, be required. The circular lately issued by the directors of the East India Telegraph Company states that the ports that will be connected by the projected cable and the distances are as follows:—'Canton to Macao, 70 miles; Macao to Hong Kong, 70; Hong Kong to Amoy, 245; Amoy to Foochow, 120; Foochow to Ningpo, 245; Ningpo to Shanghai,

80; total distance from Canton to Shanghai, 830 miles. The cable, of course, will follow the shore lines closely.' The above lines will, it is supposed, be eventually placed in connection with Europe and America by a wire extending from the Amoor to Peking, and thence to Chefoo and Shanghai. The objections which occur to this route are numerous. The difficulty of constructing a land telegraph between Peking and the Amoor will be found immense, while the advantages of carrying the line from port to port along the coast are doubtful. It may be that there will be less liability to damage from the lines being shorter, but there are other reasons, such as the opposition of the natives, &c., &c., which may be deemed more than sufficient to counterbalance them. Our intention at present, however, is rather to discuss the best means of connecting Hong Kong and Shanghai with the main lines, than how to lay down the communication between these two ports."

The *Hong Kong Government Gazette* gives the following statement of the amount of notes of the various local banks in circulation for the month of February:—

Chartered Mercantile	...	...	\$375,000
Oriental	...	...	286,000
Chartered Bank of India	...	...	115,000
Hong Hong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	...	...	974,000

Total \$1,750,000

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HONG KONG, March 25.

The principal topic of interest here during the last few days has been the deadlock to which the judicial business of the Supreme Court has been brought by the view entertained by the Chief Justice as to the legality of an appointment of Acting Attorney-General made by the Governor; and as the embroglio that has resulted is likely to entail consequences of permanent importance, it is worth while to spare a few words on the subject. By a very anomalous arrangement, the Attorney-General of the colony is permitted to carry on private practice as an ordinary barrister of the Court, both here and at Shanghai, and the present Attorney-General, Mr. Pauncefoot, being standing counsel for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., he has proceeded to Shanghai for the purpose of arguing in their pending litigation with their comprador in the Supreme Consular Court at that place. In his absence, the Governor gave informal directions to the Judge of the Small Causes Court, Mr. Ball, to act as Attorney-General, but no notice of the appointment was gazetted; and on the opening of the Sessions last week the Chief Justice, Mr. Small, refused to admit the legality of Mr. Ball's signature, as Acting Attorney-General, to certain indictments, and pronounced the sessions adjourned until the end of the week. A shrewd practitioner of the place hereupon made application on the following day for the release, on bail, under the Habeas Corpus Act, of a Chinese who was in custody on a charge of burglary, on the plea that the prisoner's trial was to have taken place at certain definite sessions, that these had been adjourned without having been even opened, and that his client was therefore entitled to release. The Chief Justice, before whom the application was made, refused it after protracted deliberation, but does not appear to have been at all easy in his mind as to the "law" of the case. The general opinion here is that the Chief Justice has acted injudiciously in waiting until the sessions were actually about to open before questioning the validity of Mr. Ball's acting appointment; but also that the system under which the Attorney-General is liable to temptation to leave his official duties and run away to plead as a barrister in a foreign court ought to be done away with at once.

The Governor, with his usual restlessness, has just performed a three days' cruise round the island in a junk which he purchased some little time ago for harbour-master's service, and which has been officially named the *Preposterous*—the name having been originally given to the vessel in derision in the columns of the *Daily Press*. The junk is ordinarily employed in looking after the native vessels at anchor in the harbour, and compelling obedience to the provisions of the Chinese Shipping Ordinance, which it is now freely admitted has been a great boon to the colony. The census for 1866, published last week, discloses the fact that the Chinese population of Hong Kong has diminished by upwards of 10,000 souls since the close of 1865, and there seems abundant reason for believing that a large proportion of this decrease consists in members of the criminal class, who have abandoned this hitherto congenial soil as no longer offering special facilities for their pursuits.

The *Golden Fleece* left on the 21st inst. with the 20th Regi-

ment on board, for Natal, to convey the 5th Regiment thence to England. A virulent attack was made upon the authorities, naval and military, in the columns of one of the daily newspapers here, with reference to alleged defects of a grave nature as concerns the health of the troops carried on board this vessel; but from the counter-statements that have appeared the objections appear to be perfectly groundless. Certain it is that the 73rd Regiment has been landed in Hong Kong in capital condition; and this is the best test, after all, of the vessel's capabilities. Admiral King, C.B., leaves this port in a day or two for Singapore on board his flagship, the *Princess Royal*, and will await at that place the arrival of his successor.

Some important political changes have lately taken place in the Chinese Government. The once mighty but now humbled Viceroy, Tsang Kwo Fan, unable to put down the Nienfei rebellion, has returned to his seat of Government at Nanking, whereby the aspiring Li Hung-chang is quietly edged out of the place in which his military preparations appeared to give cause for uneasiness to the Central Government. He is to continue the campaign against the Nienfei, but is gazetted Viceroy of Hoo Kwang. His younger brother, simultaneously appointed Governor of Kiang-su, is to act for him in the above-named Viceroyalty, and Ting Ji-chang, lately Taotai at Shanghai, becomes acting Governor of Kiang-su. These changes are of no inconsiderable importance, and seem to point towards the proximate downfall of both Tsang and Li, the two confederates who have of late years on more than one occasion imposed their will upon the Imperial Cabinet.

In commercial matters there is positively nothing to notice. No business is doing worth mentioning, and the Chinese holders of the thirty chops of tea stored at Canton are beginning to believe, after all, in the possibility of Europeans holding out against high prices.

Quotations: Exchange on London, six months, 4s. 4½d; four months, 4s. 3½d. Piece Goods: 7 lb. T-Cloths, \$2.80; 8½ Grey Shirtings, \$3.50. Little demand.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

Advices from this port are to the 5th April. The outward mails of Feb. 26 were delivered on March 31. The *Singapore Daily Times*, gives the following information regarding the inauguration of the new Government:—

The formal inauguration of the new Government took place on the 1st April at the Town-hall, and perhaps no public ceremony at Singapore has ever attracted so much interest. It was natural that the European residents—those who had perseveringly striven for this new form of Government conscientiously believing it to be necessary for the further development of the Settlements—should gather together to witness the accomplishment of their hopes. But numerous as was the gathering of the European residents that of the native community of all classes immeasurably exceeded it. For hundreds of yards around the Town-hall and along the chief approaches to it a dense and motley crowd had congregated, patiently to await through sun and rain for the small share of the spectacle that could find its way beyond the walls of the Town-hall itself. What their ideas of the event could have been it would be difficult to conjecture; but it is not probable that they fell into the same blunder as they did nine years ago, when the company handed India over to the Queen, and they imagined that the place was being surrendered as a conquest to another Power. The abolition of the time-honoured Company, with its long history—the only page of English history they had ever heard of—was beyond their comprehension, and must have given them a vague conception of the ramifications of the British Government, of which the day's proceedings will furnish them with a further example.

At eleven o'clock a company of sepoys arrived at the Town-hall, and were drawn up as a guard of honour along the approach to the front entrance. A number of the volunteer corps were at the same time ranged in front of the Council Chamber above. Shortly afterwards the residents, officers of Government, and naval and military officers began to arrive, and before noon the Council Chamber was full.

The Clerk of the Council having read the order of Council constituting the Straits a colony of the Crown, and Her Majesty's commission to Colonel Ord, the Chief Justice, Sir P. Benson Maxwell, administered the oaths of office to his Excellency, and also to each of the members of the Legislative Assembly, all of whom were present on the occasion. The

Chief Justice then proclaimed that the Straits Settlements ceased longer to form a portion of India, and had become part of Her Majesty's Colonial Empire, upon which proclamation being given out the Royal Standard was hoisted on Fort Caning flagstaff, and a Royal salute was fired from that fort, as also by Her Majesty's ships *Pearl* and *Satellite*. This ended the inaugural procession, after which the Council Chamber was cleared, and the members of the Legislative Assembly proceeded to the transaction of business.

We understand that, in accordance with a requisition made by the Governor, the heads of the various departments met together at the Colonial Secretary's office, and had an interview with his Excellency, when they were informed that they might still continue to hold under the colonial *regime* the offices they had administered under the Indian Government. The Governor was understood to say that he would place himself in communication with the Secretary of State with reference to the subject of their pensions. We had hoped that this point would have been required to form a topic of communication between the Governor and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, as according to an official letter from Lord Cranborne to Lord Carnarvon, it is stated that all officials serving under the late Indian Government would, on the transfer of the Straits Settlements to the Colonial-office, be taken over-together with all their privileges, by which we should imagine was meant the right and title of pension allowance at the expiration of the period of service allotted to them under the Indian Government. Should the Secretary of State for the Colonies refuse to take over the Government officials on account of pension allowances to which some will shortly be entitled, the only step left to those officials will be to resign their appointments and take what pension they can claim under the old *regime*.

The case of the *Agamemnon* versus the *Mona* came on before Sir Benson Maxwell, Recorder, on the 27th March. After a long and patient investigation his Honour came to the conclusion that the collision was wholly and solely the fault of the *Mona*, and pronounced a decision against that vessel, with costs. The evidence adduced was lengthy and complicated, and fills twelve columns in the *Singapore Free Press*.

The first step has been taken by the Legislative Council, says the *Free Press*, towards regulating the evils of which the public have complained in the passage of a law for the adoption of a dollar and cent currency. The want of an authorised currency suitable for the place had been long and sorely apparent, and had been repeatedly urged by the local press, on account of the unmitigated squeezes practised. This is in our mind a serious fault in the Act, as it will doubtless afford free scope to the Kling money changers to rid themselves of some of those multifarious dollars which have so long lain neglected in their money-boxes, and give encouragement to their long-continued practice of exacting fees for changing them into small coin or copper, always making a reduction for short weight. It has long been remarked that in Singapore there have been an immense number of by the money changers in the depreciation of the dollars to the amount of 3 to 15 per cent., and the coins issued for 10 and 20 cents, to 9 and 18, or even to 8 and 16 cents, reissuing them for their full value to the next customer. The Act for the adoption of the dollar currency, however, provides for the tender of Spanish, Bolivian, Mexican, Peruvian, or British dollars of Hong Kong coinage, provided they be of the same degree of fineness as the Hong Kong dollar, and weigh 415 grains. dollars in circulation far below the standard weight; and that to change a five dollar note one must run the risk, especially when dealing with a native, of losing ten and even twenty cents through the imposition of these notoriously light dollars. Another fact, quite as remarkable, is that the "cashiers," or bill-collectors of the different firms, who make a practice of carrying their scales with them when collecting money, and who are noted for their expertness in detecting a light dollar, always manage to have on hand a number of deficient dollars, which are given out whenever opportunity offers, by ones or twos in every ten, and sometimes by fives and tens at once. Whether they obtain them by purchase, in exchange for good ones, at a commission, or not, we are not prepared to say, but should imagine such to be the likely solution of this little mystery.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

(Announcements for subscribers are made free of charge.)

BIRTHS.

HULLETT—On the 28th April, at Clarence Lodge, Parbrook, Cosham, Hants, the wife of J. Hullett, Esq., of a daughter.
MINTO—On the 29th April, at 21, Clarendon Villas, Barnes, the wife of G. N. Minto, Esq., of Hong Kong, of a daughter.
SILLAR—On the 29th April, at Matheran, Sydenham-hill, the wife of W. C. Sillar, Esq., of a daughter.
TYERS—On the 13th April, at Fort Washington, New York, the wife of Mr. Richard R. Tyers, late of Shanghai, China, of a daughter.
WARREN—On the 23rd March, at Hong Kong, the wife of the Rev. Chas. F. Warren, Church Missionary, of a son.
WATSON—On the 24th April, at 15, Essex-terrace, Lee, Kent, the wife of S. P. Watson of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHESHIRE—SMITH—On the 27th April, at St. Giles's, Camberwell, by the Rev. C. Bassett, M.A., Samuel Harley Cheshire, Esq., late of Hankow, China, to Kate Anne, second daughter of Charles Smith, Esq., of Curlew-lane, Camberwell. No cards.
COLLINS—FRENCH—On the 20th March, at the Consulate of the United States of America, Canton, Vernon D. Collins, of Hong Kong, to Mary L. French, of Canton.
ROBSON—LOWE—On the 23rd April, at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. D. S. Sandford, Frederick A. Hope Robson, Esq., late of Shanghai, to Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of the late Joseph Lowe, Esq.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—On the 6th March, at Shanghai, of dropsy, Capt. F. B. Armstrong, late of the ship Emily Seyburn, aged 38 years.
BARTROP—On the 11th March, at Shanghai, Robert Collyer Bartrop, Esq., of Kingston-on-Thames.
BIXBY—On the 19th March, at Hong Kong, Mary Harriett, the beloved wife of George Bixby, Esq.
BOWMAN—On the 26th April, at Lone Head, near Edinburgh, William Fletcher Bowman, Esq., eldest surviving son of the late Joseph Bowman, Esq., of 19, Mecklenburg-square, and 3, Wood-street, Cheapside, London, aged 33.
CLARKE—On the 6th March, at Yokohama, Woodthorpe Charles Clarke, Esq., aged 33 years.
CLARKE—On the 18th March, at Hong Kong, Georgiana, wife of Corporal Clarke, aged 25 years.
FLEMINGTON—On the 17th March, at Hong Kong, George Flemington, seaman, H.M.S. *Salamis*, aged 38 years.
FUSSELL—On the 26th March, at Hong Kong, R. S. R. Fussell, merchant, late of Yoo-chow, aged 39 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

At YOKOHAMA.—From Cardiff, March 2, Sea King.
At SHANGHAI.—From London, March 9, Maitland; from Cardiff, 13, Condor; from New York, 4, Burnside; 9, Anna Kimball; 14, Yokohama.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—From London, March 15, Belted Will; from Havana, 16, Carmeline; from Boston, 26, Wild Rover.
At SINGAPORE.—From Glasgow, April 1, Foam.

DEPARTURES.

From YOKOHAMA.—None.
From SHANGHAI.—For New York, March 9, Magellan.
From HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For Cape of Good Hope, March 21, Golden Fleece (str.).
From SINGAPORE.—None.

VESSELS LOADING.

At YOKOHAMA.—For London, Lord Collingwood.
At SHANGHAI.—For London, John Bellamey, Dilkhooah; for New York, Borealis.
At FOOCHEW.—For London, Shakespeare.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—For London, Acacia; for New York, Windward.
At SINGAPORE.—For London, Ellen Radford, John Cobbold, John Stanton, junr., Summer Cloud, Willy; for Boston, Dresden.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

At YOKOHAMA.—To London, Cotton and Tea, £3 to £3 10s.; Silk, £4 to £4 10s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £2 10s.
At SHANGHAI.—To London, £2 to £2 5s. per ton of 50 cubic feet. To New York, £2 7s. 6d. per ton of 40 cubic feet.
At HONG KONG AND CANTON.—To London, £2 10s. per ton nominal.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Norham, Bangkok to Hong Kong, on 3rd March, in lat. 17 N., long. 128.30 E., spoke the ship 3rd D.P., No. 3,542, Newport to Shanghai, 160 days out.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

ARRIVALS NOT IN THE TABLES.—May 1, at Brouwerhaven, from Banjoewangie, Petronella.

DEPARTURES.—May 3, from London, for Cardiff and Shanghai, Ensign; from Hamburg, for Singapore Bernhard Carl; from Bremer, for Java, Cheribon; from Newcastle, for Foochow, Racer.

LAID ON.—At Liverpool, for Ceylon, Peter Symons; for Singapore, Panic.

SPOKEN.—Anazi (barque), London to Japan, 26 March, 3 N., 26 W.

CASUALTIES.—The Corypheus (barque), of London, from Cardiff to Hong Kong, with coals, which was reported, April 23, as having been towed into Appledore, leaky, is making half an inch of water per hour; the cargo will not be discharged. The Ottoline, Scot. from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put into the Surinam river, March 25, leaky, got on shore near the outer buoy but was assisted off, April 2, by the French mail steamer Guienne, which attempted to tow her into Paramaribo roads, but did not succeed in consequence of the parting of the hawser; the Lady of the Night and the Marnix had been chartered to take in the cargo of the Ottoline, in order to lighten the vessel.

THE HONG KONG BISHOPRIC.

The Bishop of Victoria, being unable to leave this country for China so soon as he originally intended, has addressed a circular letter to the clergy of his Episcopate, a copy of which we have been favoured with by his lordship:—

REVEREND AND DEAR BROTHER,—I had hoped to have left England for China earlier than providential circumstances permit. I hope, however, certainly to reach Hong Kong not later than September next. It is with pleasure I anticipate my arrival and personal acquaintance with the clergy and their labours. Let us pray God, for His dear Son's sake, to bless our mutual relationships. May they tend to His glory in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, and our individual and ministerial edification.

It is my full intention, in the course of the autumn, to visit, if practicable, every station where an episcopal visitation may be desirable. It is long since ordinations and confirmations were held in the diocese of Victoria, and I anticipate considerable arrears. I trust that several of the clergy, European and Chinese, now in deacons' orders, may be presented for admission to the priesthood, that there may be native lay agents prepared for admission to the order of deacons; and that there may be many baptised Chinese converts, as well as candidates of European descent desiring confirmation. I intimate thus early the prospect of a visitation that the clergy of the diocese may have ample opportunity to make the necessary preparations.

In the case of European missionaries in deacons' orders, I wish it to be understood that a satisfactory certificate of proficiency in the vernacular language of the mission will be required (in addition to the usual testimonials) as qualification for admission to the order of the priesthood.

In the case of Chinese candidates, both for the diaconate and the priesthood, I must be much guided by the experience and judgment of the missionaries with whom they have been associated. I have reason, however, to hope that the request, "Look ye out among you men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom," may result in the "choice" of some who may be "set before us," and on whom we may "lay our hands."

May the approaching season of Confirmation prove a time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord! I would urge the reverend the missionaries to make the occasion one of much careful instruction and prayerful intercourse with the native adults whom they have been privileged to baptise. The baptismal roll of each congregation shall be examined. Every baptised adult (not already confirmed) as well as every young person arrived at years of discretion, having been baptised in infancy, should now be sought out, instructed, and prepared for the approaching rite of confirmation.

On occasion of my first visitation I shall request each clergyman officiating in the diocese, whether a missionary or a chaplain, to exhibit his licence; or, in case of not being licensed in the diocese, to exhibit his letters of orders and the usual testimonials with a view to receiving my licence.

It will give me pleasure to hear from you in reply to this communication, and I shall be glad to receive such information as you can give me as to

(1.) The number of your baptised Christian bearers—European and Chinese.

(2.) Your probable number of candidates for Confirmation—European and Chinese.

(3.) Your number of communicants, European and Chinese.

(4.) Your helpers, European and Chinese, male and female.

And (5) I shall be especially interested in receiving the names, with particulars, of any native Christians whom the missionaries may be prepared to recommend to me for Holy orders.

Eagerly supplicating our Divine Master's guidance and blessing, believe me to be, your sincere friend and faithful brother,
London, April 20, 1867.

CHARLES R. VICTORIA.

M'INROY V. HARGROVE.—This was an appeal from a decree made by the Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy Court of Lancaster. The plaintiffs, Messrs. W. M'Inroy and Co., who are merchants in Liverpool, in the month of October, 1863, entered into a written agreement with the defendants, who are Messrs. Hargrove, Ferguson, and Co., shipbrokers in Liverpool, and three gentlemen named respectively Stowe, Kerr, and Sprott, respecting some sugar which M'Inroy and Co. had ordered through Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co., of Manila. The agreement in question was as follows:—"Messrs. W. M'Inroy and Co. having ordered Messrs. Smith, Bell, and Co., of Manila, to contract for a cargo of 1,200 tons of clayed sugar, deliverable next April, per the ship *Ocean Express*, chartered by them, it is hereby agreed that the undersigned have one-fifth interest each, and that as the bills of cost will be drawn upon W. M'Inroy and Co. they have the power of sale, respecting which they will, of course, confer with the various parties interested who agree to pay their share of the marginal draughts when they come forward, or as may be required by W. M'Inroy and Co. It is further agreed that this purchase of sugar is at the risk of the undersigned in the proportion of one-fifth each, whether it comes forward by the *Ocean Express* or by any other vessel or vessels.—Wm. M'Inroy and Co., Thos. S. Stowe, Hargrove, Ferguson, and Co., Wm. Kerr, Geo. Sprott. Liverpool, Oct. 26, 1863." This agreement was signed, and the order for the sugar given, in consequence of previous communications between the parties, which resulted in their entering into this speculation. The sugar cost upwards of £25,000, but, in consequence of a fall in the markets, the transaction resulted in a loss of more than £10,000. Kerr and Sprott were unable to meet their engagements, and M'Inroy and Co., having executed a trust-deed for the benefit of their creditors, they and their trustee filed this bill, praying to have it declared that the effect of the above agreement was that the liability of the parties respectively was not limited to one-fifth of the loss which had been incurred, but that the parties to the agreement were really constituted partners in the adventure, so that each was jointly and severally liable upon it. M'Inroy having actually paid the money, the result, if the plaintiffs were right, would be in the event which happened that Hargrove, Ferguson, and Co., and Stowe would each have to pay one-third, instead of one-fifth, of the loss. There was a large amount of evidence in the cause, but the Vice-Chancellor was of opinion that the plaintiffs could not avail themselves of anything beyond the written document, and that the true construction of that document was

that the parties should not, in any event, be liable beyond the extent of one-fifth of the loss incurred. From this decision the plaintiffs now appealed. Sir Roundell Palmer, Mr. Little and Mr. North appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Kay and Mr. E. R. Turner for the defendants, Hargrove, Ferguson, and Co.; Mr. Fischer and Mr. Bardswell for the defendant Mr. Stowe. The case is not yet concluded.

SHROFF V. PALLANJEE.—This case was tried at Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Baron, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff. This action arose out of some cotton contracts. In January, 1866, there was a debt of £14,000 due to the plaintiff from the firm of Dadabhai and Co., of which firm the defendant was a member, and in respect of which an action had been brought in 1865 against all the members of the firm. The defendant left the firm in January, 1866, and Dadabhai stopped payment in the June following, at which time Messrs. Freshfield and Co. were the solicitors of Dadabhai, and Messrs. Upton and Co. those of the plaintiff. An arrangement was made between these firms that the action pending should be discontinued, and that the plaintiff should obtain a dividend on the debt under the deed of inspectorship under which the affairs of the firm of Dadabhai were being wound up. The Solicitor-General moved for and obtained a rule to enter a nonsuit on the ground that the action was settled by the terms as stated above, and also on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. Mr. Hannen and Mr. Arthur Cohen now showed cause against the rule; and the Solicitor-General and Mr. Philbrick supported it. The Court discharged the rule.

RARE CHINESE ENAMELS AND WORKS OF ART.—A very choice collection of Chinese enamels, bronzes, and carvings in ivory, with other rare ornamental objects, recently received from China, was lately disposed of at the rooms of Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, in King-street, St. James's. Among the more important objects were the subjoined:—Chinese Enamels.—Lot 106. A pair of very fine flat-shaped bottles, with ornaments enamelled in colours on rare black ground, and insects on white ground in medallions—35 guineas (Davis). 108. A pair of beautiful Chinese boxes and covers, enamelled with animals and ornaments on rare black ground—20 guineas (Addington). 109. A pair of beautiful flat-shaped two-handled bottles, with ornaments in colours on tortoise ground, green, yellow, and purple medallions, with flowers in colours—30 guineas (Bohn). 110. A pair of very curious boxes and covers, formed as tortoise—23 guineas (Marshall). 111. A pair of very fine circular boxes and covers, with ornaments on tortoise ground, green, yellow, and purple medallions, with flowers in colours—39 guineas (Zimmerman). 113. A pair of figures of leopards, of yellow, black, and gold enamel, on carved wood stands—40 guineas (Farmer). 114. A set of altar ornaments, with flowers in colours, on tortoise ground, consisting of incense burner and cover, a pair of beakers, and candelabra—25 guineas (ditto). 115. A pair of magnificent garden seats, of the rarest ancient Chinese enamel, enriched with birds, flowers, and ornaments in colours, on tortoise ground; on elaborately carved stands—135 guineas (Bourne). 131. A fine cistern, enamelled with dragons in red and green on white ground outside, and enamelled fish inside—79 guineas (James). Bronzes and Ivories.—125. A pair of very large bronze vases, ornamented with birds and trees in high relief, on square feet—59 guineas (Zimmerman). 137. A beautiful ivory cabinet, ornamented with figures and birds in gold lacquer, on stand of ivory and tortoiseshell—45 guineas (Bourne). 159. A pair of bronze vases, chased with figures, dragons, and foliage, in high relief—25 guineas (Viscount Powerscourt).

THE PANAMA RAILROAD.—The British Consul at Panama states in his last report that the fare by the Panama Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the line being about 47 miles in length, is 25 dols.; children under twelve years of age half price, and under six years, quarter price. In 1865 34,193 passengers travelled along the line. Passengers' baggage is charged 3c. per lb. after the first 100lb., allowed free. Cattle, at owners' risk, 25 dols. each by steamer trains. Horses, by steamer trains, 40 dols. each, at owners' risk. Coal, 5 dols. per ton of 2,240 lb. Gold one quarter per cent. on the value, silver three-eighths to one-half per cent. In 1865 more than 32,000,000 dols. of gold, and nearly 15,000,000 dols. of silver were carried. Express freight by steamer trains 1 dol. 80c. per cubic foot. No package, however small, is transported for less than a dollar. Treasure amounting to more than £5,000,000 intended for England was conveyed along this line from Panama to Colon in 1865, and the Consul states that it has been found cheaper to send it from Colon to New York by American steamer, and thence to England by British steamer, than to send direct from Colon to England by British packet.

THE LORD MAYOR'S VISIT TO THE JAPANESE JUGGLERS.—A special performance was given last week by the Japanese troupe at the Floral-hall in honour of the Lord Mayor. His lordship was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Misses Gabriel, Mr. Gibbs, the secretary of the Lord Mayor, and a party of friends. The boys of the Bluecoat School, numbering about 750, were also invited. The performance appeared to give great satisfaction to all, the Bluecoat-boys being loud in their expressions of approval. Asakichi, as the tiger, was never so effective in this clever piece of pantomime, and Gainsi's tops flew about in a more magical way than ever. At the conclusion of the performance the Lord Mayor, the Lady Mayoress, and their friends expressed how much they were pleased with the performance.

LIGHTHOUSES IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION.—There are now six lighthouses in course of construction by the British Government—one situated on the Little Basses Rock at Ceylon; one on the Roman Rocks at the Cape of Good Hope; two in the Bahamas, on Castle Island and Imacua Island; one on Sombrero Island; and one on the Dellamara Point at Malta. It will be recollected that the financial details of the lavish and fruitless expenditure on the first named of these lighthouses formed the subject of a blue book published a year or two ago, and of a debate in the House of Commons.

It is stated that Captain M. S. Nolloth, late senior naval officer at Hong Kong, will receive the appointment of commodore and senior officer in the *Indian Ocean*, as successor to Commodore Hillyar, on that gallant officer's receiving the active flag rank, for which he is now qualified.

The paddlewheel steam sloop *Virago*, 6, Commander M. Bingham, bound to China, is now in Keyham Steam-yard, having defects made good.

DR. JAMES LILBURN (late of H.M.S. *Leopard*) is appointed surgeon of H.M.S. *Cumberland*, guard ship at Sheerness.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A **REMARK** is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST, and reference can be made to the same by personal application at the office or by letter.

Any information required by Subscribers, in reference to Commercial or General matters in CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and other parts of the FAR EAST, will be supplied on application at the Office, where files may be seen of the Journals published in those countries.

THE LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS.

PUBLISHED on the departure of the Mails via Marseilles on the 10th, 17th, and 26th, contains a Summary of European, American, and General News; Commercial and Shipping Reports, and Special notices of Trade with the FAR EAST.

Subscription 54s. per annum, including Postage. Export Supplement 12s. extra.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1867.

FRANCE AND JAPAN.

INTERNATIONAL courtesies are being exchanged between France and Japan. TAKOUNGARA MIMBOU TAYO, the brother of the Shiogoon, has arrived in Paris, and has been received at the Tuileries in solemn audience by the Emperor and Empress. The Prince and other distinguished Japanese who accompanied him, were conveyed from the Grand Hotel to the Tuileries in court carriages with a military escort, and a guard of honour was stationed in the courtyard of the Palace to receive them. The Emperor and Empress were seated in their chairs of state surrounded by a brilliant suite, and the Prince, on being introduced, delivered a short address in his own language, and presented an autograph letter from the Shiogoon. He stated that his mission was intended as a proof of the friendly sentiments entertained by the Japanese Government towards France, and that he was instructed to remain for a time in France to study the sciences by which that country is distinguished. In his reply the Emperor expressed great satisfaction at receiving a visit from so near a relative of a "Sovereign" of such a friendly disposition, and offered his congratulations on the rapid development of relations between the two countries. A number of valuable presents from the Shiogoon to the Emperor were then formally handed over, and the Prince and his suite were reconducted to their hotel with all possible state and ceremony.

All this reads very pleasantly; and yet we cannot altogether divest ourselves of a suspicion that the *entente cordiale* between France and Japan is becoming a little—just a very little—too close to be either agreeable or advantageous to us or to subjects of the other treaty Powers. That the organ of acquisitiveness is largely developed in the cranium of a certain Imperial Persouage there can be no doubt. Certain events that have lately transpired regarding the Rhine Provinces and Luxembourg in Europe; Mexico in the Western Hemisphere; and Cochin-China in the Far East, betray a restless desire for territorial aggrandisement in whatever quarter it may seem practicable that may well lead us to distrust the disinterestedness of French policy. Japan, it is true, cannot well be "colonised" with the same facility as Cochin-China, owing to the influence exercised there by England, America and other States, to say nothing of the more determined and warlike character of the people; but in the absence of any possibility of converting Japan into a French province, most persevering efforts are being made by M. LEON ROCHE to acquire an exclusive monopoly of the most remunerative branches of the Japan trade to the detriment of British and other merchants who have a just right so compete for it on fair ground. By means of the unfair ascendancy he has gained over the native Government, the enormous supplies of clothing, arms, and materials now required for the Shiogoon's army are all monopolised by a French company; and this is but a single instance of the pernicious effect of his constant interference with the legitimate course of trade. To further his nefarious plan, the French Minister is even now using his utmost endeavours to prevent the opening of Osaka at the appointed time (the 1st of January next), an object which, however, is fortunately certain to be defeated by the firmness of Sir HARRY PARKES and the other Ministers. Under these circumstances

it will readily be seen why, although we cannot but acknowledge the benefit likely to accrue from the Shiogoon's brother completing his education in Europe, we nevertheless regret that France should be the country selected as the scene of his studies, since the influences that he will undoubtedly be subjected to there must necessarily tend to strengthen and perpetuate the ill-omened ascendancy already gained by the French in Japan.

THE EUROPEAN COLLEGE AT PEKING.

CHINA has remained so long stationary that until very lately it has been the fashion to receive with incredulous disdain even the slightest suggestion of any probable renewal of her progress towards a higher state of civilisation. Our reiterated efforts thoroughly to "open up" the country have been attended with a considerable measure of success in a strictly commercial sense; but as regards anything beyond this, we have ever been met with a resolute determination on the part of the Chinese neither to impart nor to acquire knowledge of any sort, in their guarded communication with the outer world. During the last few years, indeed, it has appeared as if a distinctly marked retrograde movement had commenced, owing to the disastrous effects of prolonged civil strife and irremediable social and political disorganisation, until "Chinese obstinacy" and "Chinese stolidity" have become stock phrases of contemptuous reproach. At length, however, a reaction has set in. The example of Japan appears to have awakened the members of the TSUNG-LI YAMEN, or Council of the School of Languages, to a sense of the lamentable deficiency existing in their own intellectual resources, and in their memorial to the EMPEROR, praying for the establishment of an European College at Peking, they freely and candidly admit the urgent necessity of accepting, without further scruple, such foreign aid as will enable Chinese students to acquire a knowledge of those arts and sciences which while almost unknown in China form the chief elements in the power and civilisation of European nations.

This memorial is indeed remarkable, not only for the wise moderation with which the proposal is urged, but for the cogency of the arguments adduced, and the logical nature of the conclusions derived from them. Though couched in properly respectful terms, it is firm and confident in tone, and well calculated to carry conviction to a wavering mind. The just pride with which the memorialists recall the fact that in earlier ages European nations borrowed the first elements of their sciences from the East, and the open candour with which they own their present inferiority, not only to those Western nations, but even to their near neighbours the Japanese, are alike honourable; and if there is one paragraph in the whole document more worthy of admiration than the rest it is that which says, "To those who may say that China humiliates herself in seeking instruction from foreigners, we shall reply that if one thing in particular can make a nation blush, it is to be ignorant of that which others know." What a startling contrast does this present to the verbose manifestoes we have heretofore been accustomed to, in which the "Central flowery land" was arrogantly assumed to be the fountain of all knowledge, wealth, and power, while all foreigners were stigmatised as "outer barbarians." Clearly the turning-point is now reached, and the establishment of the new college will inaugurate a new era in Chinese history. The memorial we have quoted is of so interesting and important a nature that we append it entire:—

PEKING, Jan. 28, 1867.

"We have had the honour previously to address to your Majesty a report, in which we stated the necessity of introducing into China the study of the mathematical sciences and of astronomy, pointing out also the facilities it would be advisable to offer to those persons who should enter into their pursuit. Your Majesty has deigned to approve our recommendations.

"We have therefore considered that, as the mathematical sciences serve as the basis for the construction of all kinds of machines, it would be advisable to join to the already existing classes of the school of languages of the Tsong-li-ya-men a special class for their tuition, and to admit thereto, after an examination of their fitness, Chinese and Manchou doctors of letters (*Ku-jen*), and bachelors of the five classes (*pa-Kong*), as well as civil functionaries of the fifth rank and below, furnished with diplomas as licentiates of letters (*tsin-che*) obtained at examinations. The classes should be taught by European professors. We only await your Majesty's authorisation to lay before you the regulations we propose to establish. Your Majesty has deigned to invite us to do this the 5th day of the eleventh moon.

"In proposing to your Majesty to favour the study of the mathematical sciences, the Tsong-li-ya-men is not impelled by a sentiment of blind admiration for knowledge of this kind possessed by the Europeans, nor by an extravagant love for novelty. The reason is that in reality the construction of machines for warlike and industrial purposes, so important in our days, is based entirely upon the sciences. China wishes to construct

her steamboats for herself; but, to enable her to do so, European masters must initiate her in the principles of the mathematical sciences, and point out the course to pursue. It would be a mistake and a fruitless expenditure of labour and money to hope that the Chinese could attain such a result by their imagination alone.

"We have seriously reflected upon the subject before presenting to your Majesty this present memorial. We know that persons more accustomed to debate than to reflect will say that we are concerning ourselves with matters of only moderate utility; that we wish to set aside the ancient Chinese modes to follow foreign practices; and that it is contrary to Chinese dignity to allow ourselves to be instructed by European masters. Those who speak thus show that they know little of what is passing in the world.

"Up to the present time China has tried to be powerful by her own resources. But is clear now that Chinese genius has produced all it is able to produce, and that intelligent persons do not conceal from themselves that, in order to walk alone in future, it must first resolve to receive from Europeans those sciences and arts in which it is deficient. This fact has long been perceived by able men, such as Ly-hong-tchang and Tso-tsang-tang, who have not ceased to repeat and to lay stress upon it in their reports to your Majesty.

"Last year Ly-hong-tchang established a large machine factory at Shanghai, and requested that persons from the capital might be sent there. More recently Tso-tsang-tang asked leave to establish at Fokien workshops and schools, in which European masters might teach the sciences, in order that the Chinese might subsequently be in possession of all the knowledge indispensable to the construction of steamships. Clearly, therefore, it is urgent that we should instruct ourselves in all these sciences, and this opinion is not confined to the undersigned.

"Some will say that it will be more advantageous to continue the practice hitherto pursued. Why not hire steamships, and purchase from Europeans the arms they manufacture? Is this not more simple? Should we not then have all we require without embarrassing ourselves with expenses and useless trouble? Those who will argue in this manner are no doubt the people who believe that cannons and muskets are the only things China ought to take from Europe, and this is a serious mistake. But even were such the case, and had the course hitherto pursued been at the same time practical and easy, it is not the less demonstrated that we should always remain dependent upon foreigners for these articles, and that we should have to resign ourselves never to be acquainted with their manufacture. Further, acquaintance with this manufacture of arms and machines while placing us in a position to produce them for ourselves, does not deprive us of the opportunity of pursuing our ancient course, and of profiting by the industry of others. We should then, however, do so with a knowledge of the subject. It appears to us useless to demonstrate whether knowledge is preferable to ignorance.

"It would also be a serious mistake to imagine that China abandons her ancient knowledge to adopt that of foreigners. The Europeans admit that they have borrowed from China—or at any rate from the East—the notions upon which their sciences are now-a-days based. With their spirit of research and constant application, they have increased these notions, drawn from them all the profit possible, and have finally discarded antiquated theories in favour of those more modern and exact. The root is Chinese, but the tree that has been developed is European. This is the case with arithmetic and astronomy, and perhaps also with other sciences. If China had continued to cultivate the sciences, she would not now be reduced to have recourse to the experience of other nations. Clearly this would be far preferable.

"But is the idea of having recourse to the science [of the Europeans, and of requesting lessons from them new? Did not the Emperor Kang-hi with his vast intelligence, recognise this necessity by admitting many among them to the mathematical tribunal, and treating them like Chinese functionaries? Recent generations ought not to set aside, as they have done, the science of numbers, since our philosophers themselves have placed it at the head of human knowledge.

"In ancient times, say the books, 'warriors and agriculturists were acquainted with astronomy, which was forgotten afterwards through a prohibition of the Emperor Kang-hi; our sacred ancestors caused it to revive. Literatis gave themselves up to its study with ardour, and published numerous books. It was said then—Whatever is unknown is a cause of disgrace to the literates.' And is it not, in fact, disgraceful for a man who makes a display of science to look up at the sky without knowing anything of the millions of stars he sees shining above him? Even if the school we desire to establish should never exist, literate persons would not, we hope, be willing long to remain in their present ignorance. If they were not desirous of recommencing these forgotten studies, they would have all the stronger reason for so doing in presence of the sacrifice the State is now willing to make.

"To those who may say that China humiliates herself in seeking instruction from foreigners, we shall reply that, if one thing in particular can make a nation blush, it is to be ignorant of that which others know.

"What immense progress have not Europeans made during the last fifty years in the construction of steam ships—to cite only a single fact—incessantly seeking after better combinations, and vying with each other in labour and efforts. Even Japan has sent to Europe officers intended to seek instruction in the various sciences there taught. Thus, without speaking of European nations, each of which seeks to raise itself above the others by knowledge and civilisation, Japan has not wished to remain in the rear. That country also desires to take its place among the strong, while China alone, continuing obstinate in her indifference and her ancient customs, would condemn herself to stand aloof from the general activity. This is a true reason of disgrace.

"If we do not feel humiliation in being inferior to others, but only in taking others as our instructors, without considering that by the desire of equalling, we may perhaps attain the glory of surpassing them, it naturally results that we shall never know anything, and shall have the eternal humiliation of inferiority.

"We foresee, also, that it will be said: The construction of machines is the task of labourers; why teach these things to literate persons? We shall reply that in the ancient book 'Tcheou-li,' there is a chapter upon carpentry which literate persons have read with interest during many ages,

and for which they have a great esteem. Why is this? Because if the workman must execute the manual labour in any construction, it is the literate person who ought to know the natural law, the principle upon which that construction is based. It is by this knowledge that he may render the labour of the workman useful, by directing and applying it with discernment. It is these natural laws that we are desirous should be known, and it is by them that the literate person will point out to the artisan the full benefit he may extract from any given process. Why suppose us desirous that literate persons, or people plainly educated, should become workmen? Nothing need be studied but that which can be applied, and with the object of applying it according to the necessities of the age.

"Whatever further may be the interpretations unenergetic persons may attach to this measure, by which they are not affected, it is indispensable that it should be carried out with full desire to put it in execution, and we have only proposed it to your Majesty after mature reflection. Although we are still but at the commencement of our enterprise, we are aware that in order to interest literate persons therein, and engage them to study with ardour, it will be necessary to promise them certain advantages, and show them the utility they will derive from their studies by the employment those who shall distinguish themselves will obtain.

"We therefore submit for your Majesty's approval the following code of regulations in six articles, trusting it may meet with your high approbation.

"Lastly, we beg to suggest that as the han-lin (academicians) of the three classes, possessing a high degree of literary education, and accustomed to grave and arduous studies, are now but little employed in the administration, it would be well to invite them to study the mathematical sciences, in which they would make rapid progress.

"We respectfully await the time when your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress shall deign to acquaint us what is thought of our proposals."

The code of regulations is appended. It refers to the terms of admission to the new college, the treatment of the students, their rate of enrolment, &c., &c.

Underneath the memorial is to be found the Emperor's signature, with the words:—

"The preceding is approved.

"Respect this."

THE letters despatched by the Pacific Mail steamer leaving Hong Kong on the 18th and Yokohama on the 27th February, reached London by the West India Mail steamer on the 29th April, on which day the P. and O. mail that left Yokohama on the 1st March was also delivered. On this occasion, therefore, the P. and O. line proved the quicker by two days from Yokohama.

Literature.

The following is a brief summary of the more important works published during the past month:—

In History and Biography we have Mr. Froude's *Short Studies on Great Subjects*, in 2 vols., consisting of miscellaneous historical essays; we have also *Memoirs of the late William Hazlitt*, with portions of his Correspondence, in 2 vols.; *The Life, Letters, and Speeches of Lord Plunket*, by his Grandson, the Hon. D. Plunket; *Memoirs and Correspondence of Madame Recamier*, translated from the French, and edited by J. M. Luytser; *A Volume of Despatches, Correspondence, and Memoranda of the Duke of Wellington*, edited by his Son; and *An Inquiry into the Ancient Routes between Italy and Gaul, with an Examination of the Theory of Hannibal's Passage of the Alps*, by the Little St. Bernard.

In Geography and Travel Mr. Lamont publishes a volume descriptive of *Wild Life among the Pacific Islanders*; and Mr. Edward Dicey a narrative of *A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewitch*. We have from the Rev. George Musgrave two volumes descriptive of *Nooks and Corners in Old France*, and from Sir W. Parish a work descriptive of *Travels in Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata*.

In Fiction we find Mr. Wynyard's *Ward*, by Holme Lee, reprinted from the *People's Magazine*, 2 vols.; *Constance Rivers*, by Lady Barrett Lennard, 3 vols.; *The Loyalist's Daughter, a Novel or Tale of the Revolution*, by a Royalist, in 4 vols.; *Captain Jack, or, the Great Van Broek Property, a Story*, by J. A. Maitland, 2 vols.; *Idls of Clay*, by Mrs. Gordon Smythies, 3 vols.; and *Begg'd at Court, a Legend of Westminster*, a one-volume *Story of the Days of Charles the First and the Commonwealth*, by Mr. Charles Knight. Also, *Ada Moore's Story*, a novel, in 3 vols.; *Raymond's Heroine*, 3 vols.; *Counting the Cost*, by William Duthie, 3 vols.; *Elinor Dryden's Probation*, by K. S. Macquoid, 3 vols.; *Raymond, an exceptional Biography*, by Harry Moreland, 3 vols.; and *A Chip of the Old Block*, by George Gretton, 3 vol.

SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on the 30th ult. at the London Tavern; H. P. STEPHENSON, Esq., the chairman of the board of directors, presiding.

The following report was presented:—

"The directors have the satisfaction of reporting continued progress in the lighting of Singapore, for particulars of which they refer to the report from their engineer and manager, Mr. E. J. Wells, dated February 4, 1867. The directors going out of office by rotation are Messrs. Benjamin Cooke, Frederick William Collard, and Robert Stannard Foreman; and these gentlemen, being eligible for re-election, offer themselves for the support of the shareholders. The present auditors, Messrs. William Thomas Morrison and Alfred Williams, retire from office according to the articles, and being eligible for re-election, offer themselves to the shareholders for that purpose. The balance-sheet to 31st December, 1866, and appended

to this report, shows the financial position of the company. The profits for the half-year are £990 7s. 9d., which, together with £25 8s. 8d., the unappropriated profit of the preceding half-year, makes the available balance £1,015 16s. 5d. Out of this sum the directors recommend the declaration of a dividend at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum, less income-tax on the preference capital, and a dividend at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the amounts paid up on the original capital, free from income-tax; the balance of £51 9s. to be carried forward to the profit of the succeeding half-year."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said Mr. Wells had entered so fully in his report into the general progress of the undertaking that it was hardly necessary for him to make any remarks on that subject. The shareholders would see that the company were progressing—perhaps, somewhat slowly, but progressing in the right direction. They had got over the difficulty in the reduction of the supply of gas, which arose from the commercial circumstances in which Singapore had been placed during the previous half-year, and they were now monthly receiving advices from their manager that their gas rental was gradually improving. It would be observed that during the half-year the gas rental had somewhat increased, but he had hopes, and he firmly believed, that at the end of the current half-year they would be in possession of a gas rental of £4,000 for the half-year, or at the rate of £8,000 per annum. Referring to the balance-sheet, he said that on the debtor side of the capital account they had an increase amounting in the aggregate to something short of £4,000, which on the credit side was accounted for by an increase of £1,800 arising from the fixing of an engine exhaustor and scrubber and the extension of their mains in various directions. They had also an increase of about £1,000 in the stock in hand, which principally arose from their increased stock of coal. With regard to the profit and loss account, the most material item was the cost of coal carbonised, and he might say that this item was about £200 more than it was before, with an increase of rental of about £400; but still it was not so satisfactory as they could wish, and it was higher than it ought to be. That result was attributable to a fact which he mentioned at the last general meeting, namely, that in commencing operations upon the use of Australian coal the first cargo they laid in was not of so good a quality as they had anticipated. He was glad to say that at Christmas, 1866, but a small portion of the cargo by the Rangoon was remaining. The other cargo purchased by the local committee at Singapore had turned out exceedingly good coal. It cost something like £2 per ton, and produced 9,000 feet of gas and a good quantity of coke, and the illuminating power was equal to fourteen sperm candles. Should they be able to obtain coal of that quality at the present price, he believed the item of coal in their future balance-sheets would not be so high as during the current half-year. They were led to believe that when home freights from Singapore and China changed in price, they should get coal from Australia at low prices. The other items at the debtor side of the profit and loss account varied but slightly from the former accounts. Their trade charges were slightly higher, rent and taxes were higher, and salaries were also higher, arising from the increased remuneration to their manager, Mr. Wells, and which he thought was richly deserved by him for the talent and energy with which he had carried on the business. The interest on loans and debentures was slightly higher, and bad debts were slightly higher. Then, on the credit side, gas and meter rental was £400 higher, and there was an increase of £340 in products and sundries. The only other item which required explanation was that of £100 "public lamp gas over credit (suspense account) written off." In the balance-sheet they would see there was still a sum on the credit side of £115 17s. 10d. standing to that suspense account. The holding of meetings of foreign gas companies twice a year often led to mistakes, which could not be corrected before the publication of the accounts, and he regretted to state that in the last balance-sheet the public gas light was over-credited with the sum of £215. The usual course would have been to have written off the amount before the issue of the profit and loss account of this year, but the directors thought it would not be well to pay a smaller dividend than last year. They accordingly wrote off £100 this half-year, leaving £115 to be written off in the succeeding half-year, and leaving their dividend ½ per cent. higher than last year, and equal to what it was the previous half-year. Their manager was led into the mistake in consequence of the irregularity of the payments of the municipal commissioners of Singapore for public lamps, but a similar error could not again occur, inasmuch as the commissioners now paid the accounts every six months. He was glad that Mr. Rigg, of Singapore, was present, that gentleman having been the originator of the company, and consequently the founder of gas in Singapore. The Chairman then concluded by moving the adoption of the directors' and manager's reports and balance-sheet.

Mr. COOKE seconded the motion, and said he did so with a great deal of pleasure, because he believed the accounts were straightforward and concealed nothing.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to Mr. Rice, said that while the Australian coal cost them somewhat under £2, the common and cannel coal from this country would cost them £3.

Mr. RICE said he considered the position of the company might therefore be considered very satisfactory, inasmuch as the original estimate of profits was based upon the price of coal from this country.

The CHAIRMAN reminded Mr. Rice that the estimate was made at a time when coal in this country was cheap and freights low.

The motion was then put and adopted.

The dividend recommended was declared.

The retiring directors were, on the motion of Mr. Brown, unanimously re-elected.

The auditors having been re-elected,

Mr. WILLIAMS moved a vote of thanks to the directors and local committee at Singapore for the manner in which they had conducted the business of the company. He considered the company looked exceedingly prosperous, and so long as the gentlemen in question remained in their present position, he felt the concern would continue to progress.

Mr. PAYNE seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks on behalf of the directors and local committee at Singapore, and in doing so took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the energy and tact of Mr. Wells, the manager and engineer at Singapore, and proposed a vote of thanks to him for the efficient manner in which he had discharged his duties.

Mr. RICE seconded the proposition, and it was carried with acclamation. Mr. RIGG, at the request of a Shareholder, made a few remarks, in which he expressed his confidence in the stability of the concern and in the fitness of Mr. Wells.

A cordial vote of thanks to Mr. King, the secretary and engineer, was passed, and a similar compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

(MONEY MARKET REVIEW.)

The mercantile community connected with India will have heard with much disappointment that the extra fortnightly postal service between Suez and Bombay, which was established as an experiment at the beginning of the year by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, will be discontinued after the steamer which meets the mail leaving London on the 26th inst. Consequently, after the present month, unless Government comes forward to pay for the extra service required, our postal communication with India will revert to the unsatisfactory position it was in last year. Of course, as these extra steamers have been despatched at the entire expense of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, no fault rests with it; on the contrary, merchants have been indebted to the company for the facilities which it has given them during the last three months in addition to its ordinary contract service.

The fact is, Bombay is the natural terminus for the postal arrangements between England and India, and the progress made in the communication by railway across the Peninsula has rendered an alteration in the service to Calcutta by steamer, *via* Galle, absolutely necessary. For instance, after the discontinuance of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's gratuitous line, there will be still four mails despatched by the company each month to India—two *via* Bombay, on the 3rd and 18th, and two *via* Galle, on the 10th and 26th. The latter mails do not take mails for Bombay, Kurrachee, &c.; those addressed to Calcutta are taken, but they are only delivered at their destination about the date that letters arrive which are posted a week later in England—i.e., by the mails *via* Bombay. It will even sometimes occur that letters posted by the mail of the 18th will arrive at Calcutta *before* those despatched on the 10th of the same month.

The homeward communication from India to England will be similarly, if not still more, affected. Thus, letters coming by the steamers from Calcutta will be, as a rule, invariably overtaken at Suez by those posted a week later at Calcutta, and which come by railway across the Peninsula. Consequently merchants' facilities will be reduced practically to two letters per month, although four mails are despatched. We may here parenthetically remark that if bills or original letters are reported by the steamer, and duplicates are forwarded *via* Bombay, these documents, which should, as a matter of safety, come separately all the way, will be in the same conveyance between Suez and London.

Communication by letter is, perhaps, subservient and secondary to the telegraph; but for all that, there are minor details and facts of the utmost importance which can only be relied upon when verified by letter. Remittances do not come by telegraph, and although it is pleasant to know that bills are on the way, it is quite as important to have them coming to hand frequently and regularly.

Sir Charles Wood said, in 1865:—"There can be no doubt that increased postal communication with India implies increased relations with that country, increased commerce, increased investment of English capital, increased settlement of energetic middle-class Englishmen; and from all these sources the wealth and prosperity of England are more greatly increased than that of India." Our commerce with India is already, and, in fact, has been for years of such an enormous extent as to justify every possible attention on the part of the Government to the postal service. The fact that Government has invited tenders for a weekly mail service with Bombay, to be sent in by the 16th September next, is an admission of the importance of that port as the terminus, and of the necessity of increased postal accommodation. This contract, which looms in the future, will give us fifty-two actual mails every year to all parts of India, instead of the ostensible forty-eight at present, but which are in reality only twenty-four. It is very probable that some object is gained by fixing the last date for receiving tenders so far off as next September, but in the meantime, and before the contract comes in force, most serious inconvenience will be inflicted upon all who have business relations with India, unless some temporary arrangement is made by Government with the Peninsular and Oriental Company for it to continue working the present experimental service until the next contracts are fixed. Delay is altogether unnecessary. An arrangement such as we suggest would involve, comparatively speaking, the outlay of a merely nominal amount of money. The Peninsular and Oriental Company has always shown itself willing to meet the Government liberally on such occasions. The extra outlay would simply be the difference between the terms for a temporary agreement and those to be fixed for the contract now put forward for competition. Delay would, of course, for the time, save a little money, but we should be without the mails. Surely, in a practical age like the present, some member of Parliament will take the matter in hand. Red tape and obstinate officialism should not be allowed to stand in the way of the immediate accomplishment of what is universally admitted to be advantageous to the interests of the country.

BANKS AND COMPANIES CONNECTED WITH THE FAR EAST.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall-street.

Messageries Imperiales, Head office in Paris, R. W. and H. Horne, agents, 4, Moorgate-street.

China Steamship and Labuan Coal Company, Ethelburga House, 70 Bishopsgate-street.

Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company, Gresham House.

Hong Kong and China Gas Company, 11, Old Jewry Chambers, J. H. Walduck, secretary.

Singapore Coir Company (Limited), J. M. Little, Esq., agent, 22, Cannon-street.

Singapore Gas Company, 25, Poultry, Robert King, secretary.

North China Insurance Company, Ashton and Co., agents, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.
 Canton Insurance Company, Matheson and Co., agents, 8, Lombard st.
 Union Insurance Company of Canton, Dent, Palmer and Co., agents.
 King's Arms Yard, Moorgate-street.
 Hong Kong Insurance Company, Gledstones and Co., agents, 26, Austin Friars.
 China Traders' Insurance Company, Hong Kong, Fearon and Co., agents, 36, Great St. Helens.
 Hong Kong Marine Insurance Company, Farbridge, Holliday and Co., agents, Manchester.
 Ceylon Company, 7, East India Avenue, J. Anderson, secretary.
 Borneo Company, 7, Mincing-lane, R. Harvey, manager.
 Tanjong Pagar Dock Company (Limited) of Singapore, Mactaggart Tidman, and Co., agents, 34, Great St. Helens.

BANKS.

Agra Bank, 28, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, Mackintosh Balfour, manager.
 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton-Court, Threadneedle-street, G. N. Adam, manager.
 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 52, Threadneedle-street, D. T. Robertson, general manager.
 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.
 Bank of Rotterdam, Union Bank of London, agents, Princes-street.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Company, W. H. Vacher, agent, Gresham House, Old Broad-street.
 Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, C. J. F. Stuart, chief manager.

* * Companies omitted in the above list will be included if the particulars are forwarded.

EXPORTS TO THE FAR EAST.

Mr. Sam Mendel's circular, dated 1st inst., contains a return of the export of Cotton Goods from the ports of London, Liverpool, Southampton and the Clyde, to China and the Far East, from the 17th April to the 1st May, 1867, and during the twelve months ended 17th April of the present and two preceeding years:—

To HONG KONG AND WHAMPOA.—From 17th April to 1st May, 1867: Plain Cottons, 121,700; Coloured Cottons, 22,800 yards; Cotton Yarn, 20,000 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 86,464,285; Coloured Cottons, 2,668,674; Printed Cottons, 866,626 yards; Cotton Yarn, 4,205,450 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 42,168,650; Coloured Cottons, 3,469,750; Printed Cottons, 455,770 yards; Cotton Yarn, 2,028,550. For the twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 21,081,793; Coloured Cottons, 2,543,690; Printed Cottons, 535,500 yards; Cotton Yarn, 1,751,380 lbs.
 To SHANGHAI.—For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 117,421,675; Coloured Cottons, 12,437,109; Printed Cottons, 5,693,510 yards; Cotton Yarn, 168,932 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 95,280,500; Coloured Cottons, 7,268,400; Printed Cottons, 3,060,150 yards; Cotton Yarn, 40,420 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 44,387,244; Coloured Cottons, 5,899,834; Printed Cottons, 2,817,278 yards; Cotton Yarn, 191,691 lbs.

To JAPAN.—From 17th April to 1st May, 1867: Plain Cottons, 118,000; Coloured Cottons, 102,875 yards; Cotton Yarn, 80,000 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 17,562,637; Coloured Cottons, 2,873,844; Printed Cottons, 1,537,055 yards; Cotton Yarn, 1,477,460 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 25,881,113; Coloured Cottons, 1,626,815; Printed Cottons, 2,512,679 yards; Cotton Yarn, 1,216,500 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 4,958,659; Coloured Cottons, 2,017,139; Printed Cottons, 1,096,007 yards; Cotton Yarn, 106,950 lbs.

To MANILA.—From 17th April to 1st May, 1867: Plain Cottons, 1,146,032; Coloured Cottons, 748,570 yards; Cotton Yarn, 8,810 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 14,441,705; Coloured Cottons, 16,061,544; Printed Cottons, 1,089,740 yards; Cotton Yarn, 117,634 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 12,412,660; Coloured Cottons, 13,862,850; Printed Cottons, 613,000 yards; Cotton Yarn, 84,150 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 9,084,368; Coloured Cottons, 10,673,543; Printed Cottons, 1,299,332 yards; Cotton Yarn, 136,630 lbs.

To BATAVIA.—For twelve months ended April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 31,148,899; Coloured Cottons, 12,825,695; Printed Cottons, 14,626,724 yards; Cotton Yarn, 762,276 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 22,510,150; Coloured Cottons, 7,503,800; Printed Cottons, 6,941,550 yards; Cotton Yarn, 575,900 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 7,675,735; Coloured Cottons, 4,708,079; Printed Cottons, 6,469,928 yards; Cotton Yarn, 194,375 lbs.

To SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—From 17th April to 1st May, 1867: Plain Cottons, 1,424,827; Coloured Cottons, 137,300; Printed Cottons, 12,426 yards. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 52,797,840; Coloured Cottons, 10,317,253; Printed Cottons, 5,005,682 yds.; Cotton Yarn, 2,226,947 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 36,006,961; Coloured Cottons, 6,138,339; Printed Cottons, 1,594,580 yards; Cotton Yarn, 1,030,250 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 21,812,423; Coloured Cottons, 2,976,355; Printed Cottons, 2,036,876 yards; Cotton Yarn, 1,352,393 lbs.

To CEYLON.—From 17th April to 1st May, 1867: Coloured Cottons, 12,600 yards. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1867: Plain Cottons, 22,694,809; Coloured Cottons, 1,483,146; Printed Cottons, 4,027,200 yards; Cotton Yarn, 748,249 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1866: Plain Cottons, 14,542,400; Coloured Cottons, 1,400,000; Printed Cottons, 3,419,090 yards; Cotton Yarn, 346,100 lbs. For twelve months ended 17th April, 1865: Plain Cottons, 6,271,158; Coloured Cottons, 1,867,077; Printed Cottons, 2,162,898 yards; Cotton Yarn, 172,180 lbs.

Monetary and Commercial.

We understand that one of the committee formed for the resuscitation of the Commercial Bank of India has gone out to Bombay to procure the sanction of the creditors there to the scheme agreed on in London.

At a meeting of the Singapore Gas Company, held at the London Tavern on the 30th April, the report (noticed in our last) was adopted, and votes of thanks passed to the manager and local committee in Singapore, and also to the directors and secretary here.

The small amount of bar silver brought by the West India mail has been disposed of at 60½d. per oz., and the Mexican dollars at 59½d., showing no alteration in the former quotation and an advance of ½d. in the latter upon the rates realised by the previous arrival. The steamer leaving Southampton to-day takes out the sum of £3,389, of which £1,500 in silver is for Hong Kong, £600 for Yokohama, £970 for Bombay, and the remainder (£319 in gold) for Madras.

The biddings for £250,000 in bills on India were made at the Bank of England. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta, £137,000; to Madras, £2,000; and to Bombay, £80,000. The minimum price was fixed, as before, at 1s. 11½d. on all the Presidencies. Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 11½d. will receive about 89 per cent.; those above that price on Bombay, and those on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 11½d. and upwards, will receive in full. These results show a further considerable falling off in the demand for means of remittance to the East, the terms obtained being 1 per cent. below those on the last occasion.

In reference to the extracts from the Governor of Labuan's report on the condition of the coal mines, the company have issued a circular to their shareholders in which they state that "no difficulty would have arisen if the manager of the works had drawn upon the Home-office, as he was empowered to do under such a contingency as the failure of the company's agents; that the managing director, Mr. Price, was sent out last month with full powers to make all arrangements consequent on a change of agency; and funds have been placed at Singapore to enable him to carry out his instructions."

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade Returns for the month and three months ended 31st March again present somewhat unfavourable results, the most conspicuous being another falling off in the value of our Exports. These for the month of March amounted to a total of £15,148,797, against £17,520,354 for the corresponding month last year. For the three months the value is given as follows:—For 1867, £42,381,621; for 1866, £46,991,165; and for 1865, £35,635,707. Thus the value of our Exports for the first quarter of the present year shows a decrease of £4,609,544 when compared with the corresponding period of 1866, but an increase of £6,745,914 against 1865. The falling off this year is distributed over a number of articles. Cotton manufactures show a decrease amounting to 17 per cent., linen manufactures about 27 per cent., and silk manufactures, woollen yarn, and woollen manufactures all exhibit a marked diminution.

The Import returns for the month and two months ended 28th Feb. also present totals smaller than those of last year. For the two months of the present year the value is £24,281,048, being less by £2,176,675 than the value for 1866, when the figures presented a total of £26,457,723. In 1865, however, the value was only £19,253,701 for the two months, so that the returns for both the succeeding years exhibit an enormous increase in comparison. The value for the month of February was as follows:—For 1867, £14,823,289; for 1866, £16,610,159; and for 1865, £12,854,779.

The following is a summary of those figures relating to our export and import trade with China and the countries in the Far East:—

IMPORTS.

The total quantity of Raw Cotton imported during the month and three months ended 31st March, and the value to the 28th February are thus given:—

From	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.			
	1865.	1866.	1867.	
China	60,494	—	—	cwts.
British India ..	218,506	151,543	50,521	"
Egypt	154,700	98,629	224,871	"
Total from all parts ..	621,673	872,287	885,840	"
	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st March.			
	1865.	1866.	1867.	
China	106,146	—	2,041	cwts.
British India ..	404,610	457,450	147,030	"
Egypt	477,363	248,897	454,005	"
Total from all parts ..	1,433,274	2,026,409	1,815,219	"

	Value for the Month ended 28th Feb.		
China	£158,234 ..	— ..	£10,001
British India	1,049,572 ..	£1,469,527 ..	422,510
Egypt	2,458,474 ..	1,374,565 ..	1,161,913
Total from all parts ..	5,527,050 ..	6,713,249 ..	5,188,273

The quantity and value of the Raw Coffee imported into the United Kingdom from British Possessions are thus shown :—

From	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ceylon	6,168,032 ..	3,879,338 ..	2,216,006 lbs.
Other British Possessions	1,502,734 ..	514,539 ..	286,706 ..

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st Mar.		
Ceylon	9,553,501 ..	7,343,298 ..	6,853,019 lbs.
Other British Possessions	3,426,497 ..	1,173,767 ..	1,501,918 ..

	Value for the Month ended 28th Feb.		
Ceylon	£19,966 ..	£104,904 ..	£119,419
Other British Possessions	46,598 ..	15,169 ..	24,063

	Value for the Two Months ended 28th Feb.		
Ceylon	£117,887 ..	£113,107 ..	£160,389
Other British Possessions	59,569 ..	21,223 ..	36,275

The following quantities were entered for Home Consumption :—

	In the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ceylon	1,697,221 ..	1,741,170 ..	1,756,097 lbs.
Other British Possessions	816,453 ..	477,322 ..	516,316 ..

	In the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Ceylon	5,230,508 ..	5,380,464 ..	5,600,821 lbs.
Other British Possessions	2,451,030 ..	1,549,695 ..	1,987,392 ..

Returns are given of the quantity and value of the Unrefined Sugar imported from Java and the Philippine Islands :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Of 3rd quality	12,093 ..	10,389 ..	63 cwts.
Of 4th do.	130,900 ..	38,111 ..	16,208 ..
Total, all qualities ..	142,993 ..	48,500 ..	16,271 ..

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Of 2nd quality	1,154 ..	— ..	— cwts.
Of 3rd do.	28,794 ..	10,389 ..	63 ..
Of 4th do.	183,932 ..	38,111 ..	16,320 ..
Total, all qualities ..	213,880 ..	48,500 ..	16,383 ..

	Value for the Month ended 28th Feb.		
Of 2nd quality	£1,154 ..	— ..	—
Of 3rd do.	15,405 ..	— ..	—
Of 4th do.	33,709 ..	— ..	£1

	Value for the Two Months ended 28th Feb.		
Of 2nd quality	£1,154 ..	— ..	—
Of 3rd do.	15,865 ..	— ..	—
Of 4th do.	55,242 ..	— ..	£99

The following were the quantities entered for Home Consumption :—

	In the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Of 3rd quality	21,910 ..	5,765 ..	12,811 cwts.
Of 4th do.	13,657 ..	16,576 ..	47,833 ..
Total, all qualities ..	35,567 ..	22,342 ..	60,644 ..

	In the Two Months ended 31st March.		
Of 3rd quality	38,688 ..	13,837 ..	43,404 cwts.
Of 4th do.	52,330 ..	49,918 ..	99,302 ..
Total, all qualities ..	91,018 ..	63,755 ..	142,706 ..

The Hemp imported from the Philippine Islands during the month and three months presents the following figures :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Quantity for the month ended 31st March ..	40,507 ..	15,698 ..	5,787 cwts.
Quantity for the three months ended 31st March	70,083 ..	15,698 ..	5,787 ..
Value for the month ended 28th February ..	£29,968 ..	— ..	—
Value for the two months ended 28th February ..	£41,250 ..	— ..	—

The total quantity of the several Imports named brought into this country from all parts during the month and three months ended 31st March, and their value to the 28th February of the years 1865, 1866, and 1867, together with the quantities entered for Home Consumption during the month and three months ended 31st March are returned as follows :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Coffee (lbs.)	9,735,008 ..	5,479,177 ..	3,778,572
Hemp (cwts.)	69,057 ..	57,620 ..	31,269
Raw Silk (lbs.)	334,950 ..	464,130 ..	430,852
Thrown do. (lbs.) ..	1,757 ..	2,213 ..	8,612
Waste, Knubs, & Husks, do. (cwts.)	2,887 ..	2,343 ..	1,744
Tea (lbs.)	15,730,049 ..	15,625,769 ..	14,890,634
Unrefined Sugar (cwts.) ..	728,453 ..	549,433 ..	602,106

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Coffee (lbs.)	16,965,260 ..	12,553,977 ..	11,840,348
Hemp (cwts.)	118,500 ..	78,217 ..	59,055

Raw Silk (lbs.)	1,492,104 ..	1,544,287 ..	1,817,024
Thrown do (lbs.)	7,484 ..	8,213 ..	15,931
Waste, Knubs, & Husks, do. (cwts.)	6,963 ..	7,700 ..	4,840
Tea (lbs.)	25,216,147 ..	29,085,918 ..	41,980,299
Unrefined Sugar (cwts.) ..	1,621,252 ..	1,685,910 ..	1,818,226

	Value for the Month ended 28th Feb.		
Coffee	£101,470 ..	£158,203 ..	£172,187
Hemp	65,931 ..	35,812 ..	24,996
Raw Silk	625,932 ..	646,829 ..	809,181
Thrown do... ..	1,754 ..	5,979 ..	9,059
Tea	478,577 ..	904,237 ..	805,354
Unrefined Sugar	544,361 ..	735,627 ..	880,150

	Value for the Two Months ended 28th Feb.		
Coffee	£232,532 ..	£211,006 ..	£255,324
Hemp	77,629 ..	39,128 ..	42,601
Raw Silk	1,392,251 ..	1,346,282 ..	1,847,812
Thrown do... ..	10,595 ..	12,900 ..	15,630
Tea	681,079 ..	1,117,448 ..	2,097,925
Unrefined Sugar	916,032 ..	1,333,048 ..	1,365,085

	Entered for Home Consumption in the Month ended 31st Mar.		
Coffee (lbs.)	2,676,041 ..	2,390,697 ..	2,609,180
Tea (lbs.)	7,702,367 ..	7,279,780 ..	8,407,108
Unrefined Sugar (cwts.) ..	928,036 ..	822,733 ..	819,598

	Entered for Home Consumption in the Three Months ended 31st Mar.		
Coffee (lbs.)	8,277,775 ..	7,512,441 ..	8,625,876
Tea (lbs.)	23,061,514 ..	22,638,395 ..	26,713,967
Unrefined Sugar (cwts.) ..	2,467,176 ..	2,234,074 ..	2,698,256

The following were the quantities of the undermentioned articles remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st March, 1867, compared with the two previous years :—

	1865. 1866. 1867.		
Coffee (lbs.)	26,437,776 ..	26,788,399 ..	21,583,231
Tea (lbs.)	102,832,711 ..	96,106,176 ..	108,190,832
Unrefined sugar (cwts.) ..	3,081,682 ..	2,981,395 ..	2,342,863

EXPORTS.

The Exports to China and Hong Kong during the month and three months are returned as follows :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cotton yarn	263,990 ..	523,710 ..	400,188 lbs.
Cotton manufactures ..	11,549,177 ..	15,386,761 ..	9,808,158 yds.
Worsted stuffs	1,175,182 ..	1,572,053 ..	2,237,463 ..
Woollen & worsted cloths	143,092 ..	110,888 ..	272,171 ..
Lead	50 ..	577 ..	117 tons.

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st Mar.		
Cotton yarn	515,762 ..	1,210,168 ..	796,590 lbs.
Cotton manufactures ..	21,592,901 ..	40,311,175 ..	24,127,341 yds.
Worsted stuffs	3,179,205 ..	4,179,911 ..	7,549,823 ..
Woollen & worsted cloths	351,583 ..	505,948 ..	481,088 ..
Lead	683 ..	1,655 ..	199 tons.

	Value for the Month ended 31st March.		
Cotton yarn	£25,340 ..	£57,060 ..	£30,755
Cotton manufactures ..	272,440 ..	401,538 ..	203,428
Worsted stuffs	78,722 ..	114,805 ..	136,517
Woollen & worsted cloths	21,525 ..	22,569 ..	38,095
Lead	1,043 ..	13,039 ..	2,321

	Value for the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Cotton yarn	£53,316 ..	£132,313 ..	£61,395
Cotton manufactures ..	547,523 ..	1,018,850 ..	514,647
Worsted stuffs	243,968 ..	312,757 ..	446,738
Woollen & worsted cloths	62,098 ..	81,997 ..	73,524
Lead	15,191 ..	37,014 ..	4,321

To other countries in the Far East the following quantities of Cotton Yarn were exported :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ceylon	33,192 ..	18,000 ..	26,000 lbs.
Singapore	199,200 ..	68,730 ..	182,080 ..

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Ceylon	37,192 ..	56,000 ..	31,000 lbs.
Singapore	449,200 ..	205,310 ..	718,790 ..

	Value for the Month ended 31st March.		
Ceylon	£2,600 ..	£2,810 ..	£2,660
Singapore	18,086 ..	7,907 ..	15,385

	Value for the Three months ended 31st March		
Ceylon	£3,450 ..	£9,540 ..	£3,030
Singapore	43,934 ..	24,688 ..	63,309

Of Cotton Manufactures the following were the Exports :—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Ceylon	1,592,521 ..	1,257,500 ..	1,979,190 yds.
Singapore	7,344,557 ..	3,130,008 ..	7,745,730 ..
Java	3,213,562 ..	6,050,450 ..	78,400 ..
Philippine Islands ..	462,620 ..	— ..	1,777,200 ..

	Quantity for the Three Months ended 31st March.		
Ceylon	2,626,377 ..	4,436,117 ..	6,748,203 yds.
Singapore	14,287,117 ..	10,118,737 ..	18,425,861 ..
Java	5,957,107 ..	10,881,446 ..	8,279,640 ..
Philippine Islands ..	7,255,783 ..	3,271,180 ..	9,641,565 ..

	Value for the Month ended 31st March.		
Ceylon	£40,281 ..	£35,424 ..	£42,124
Singapore	153,678 ..	76,692 ..	165,359
Java	79,086 ..	155,264 ..	1,790
Philippine Islands ..	10,243 ..	— ..	46,971

	Value for the Three Months ended 31st Mar.		
Ceylon	£74,072 ..	£125,182 ..	£153,337
Singapore	316,590 ..	245,641 ..	386,128
Java	149,981 ..	275,252 ..	189,264
Philippine Islands ..	189,201 ..	91,289 ..	240,848

The following Returns contain the total quantity and value of the several articles named exported from the United Kingdom to all parts during the month and three months ended 31st March of the present and two preceding years:—

	Quantity for the Month ended 31st March.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
Cotton yarn	6,059,821 ..	13,756,216 ..	12,864,580 lbs.
Cotton manufactures ..	169,929,385 ..	208,814,256 ..	210,096,481 yds.
Worsted stuffs	17,146,289 ..	19,480,348 ..	15,783,040 ..
Wooln. & worsted cloths ..	2,279,411 ..	3,502,196 ..	3,078,427 ..
Lead	1,793 ..	2,275 ..	2,011 tons

	Quantity for Three Months ended 31st March.		
Cotton yarn	15,815,337 ..	34,679,987 ..	33,801,690 lbs.
Cotton manufactures ..	438,340,912 ..	581,818,356 ..	621,976,799 yds.
Worsted stuffs	42,843,684 ..	65,124,271 ..	54,778,753 ..
Woolen & worsted cloths ..	6,091,793 ..	8,853,876 ..	8,400,929 ..
Lead	5,045 ..	6,632 ..	4,154 tons

	Value for the Month ended 31st March.		
Cotton Yarn	£635,339 ..	£1,510,929 ..	£1,213,487
Cotton manufactures ..	3,946,861 ..	5,212,496 ..	4,303,080
Worsted stuffs	1,018,196 ..	1,194,528 ..	996,266
Wooln. & worsted cloths ..	326,977 ..	530,513 ..	519,734
Lead	38,489 ..	51,638 ..	44,205

	Value for Three Months ended 31st March.		
Cotton yarn	£1,708,151 ..	£3,768,770 ..	£3,207,271
Cotton manufactures ..	10,543,073 ..	14,485,867 ..	12,806,971
Worsted stuffs	2,527,619 ..	3,735,205 ..	3,230,884
Woolen & worsted cloths ..	943,793 ..	1,364,775 ..	1,464,816
Lead	110,295 ..	148,910 ..	92,338

During the month and two months ended 28th February of the present and two previous years, the value of the Exports from the United Kingdom to the several ports and countries in the Far East was as follows:—

To	For the Month ended 28th Feb.		
	1865.	1866.	1867.
China(exclusive of H. Kong).	£333,065 ..	£390,278 ..	£389,037
Hong Kong	50,876 ..	187,283 ..	3,427
Ceylon	43,793 ..	78,992 ..	104,324
Japan	10,861 ..	217,589 ..	74,100
Singap. & Straits Settlements	154,790 ..	178,054 ..	175,294
Philippine Islands	144,074 ..	59,449 ..	77,498
Java	50,790 ..	154,012 ..	216,752
	For the Two Months ended 28th Feb.		
China (exclusive of H. Kong)	£493,137 ..	£688,666 ..	£669,880
Hong Kong	161,655 ..	448,595 ..	144,317
Ceylon	81,408 ..	129,980 ..	151,385
Japan	59,812 ..	217,589 ..	190,954
Singap. & Straits Settlements	264,609 ..	264,305 ..	319,352
Philippine Islands	260,327 ..	120,498 ..	242,037
Java	98,729 ..	154,012 ..	324,116

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Sam Mendel's circular says:—"The advanced prices now current check the previously existing disposition to make purchases, and we have now a quiet market." Quotations are:—Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., 9s. 6d. to 10s.; 8½ lbs., 12s.; Water Twist, Nos. 16-24, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Nos. 28-32, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
Apr. 23	Voltegeur	Keding	Singapore	Cuxhaven.
— 22	œur de Lion	Whitley	Samarang	Texel.
— 14	Manila	Alcatena	Macao	Havana.
— 14	America	—	Manila	New York.
— 13	Kuttrache	—	Sourabaya	Boston.
— 13	Helvidere	Jackson	Manila	Do.
— 27	John Lidgett	Poison	Poochow	London.
— 26	Schelde	Hoffman	Batavia	Deal.
— 29	Esperanza	Murrell	Poochow	London.
— 29	Helenslee	Brown	Colombo	Do.
— 28	Rinaldo	Liston	Manila	Liverpool.
— 11	St. Vincent de Paul ..	Santos	Macao	Havana.
— 13	Banda	—	Yokohama	New York.
— 13	Portland	Peters	Hong Kong	Do.
— 13	Christian Rankin	Higgins	Nagasaki	Do.
— 13	Lorton	Feil	Yokohama	Do.
— 14	Bair Athol	Lopes	Padang	Do.
— 14	Empress	Penrice	Canton	Do.
— 15	Albert Victor	Thompson	Do	Do.
— 15	Gemini	Fallot	Singapore	Do.
— 15	Galatea	Gerrits	Canton	Do.
— 16	Avatross	Kroger	Poochow, &c. ..	Do.
— 30	City of London	Watson	Colombo	London.
— 34	Pauc	—	Singapore	Liverpool.
— 15	Renown	Adams	Poochow	Boston.
— 29	John Watt	Poule	Yokohama	Deal.
— 30	Impulse	Douglas	Do	Falmouth.
May 1	Sou Hong	Kier	Nagasaki	London.
Apr. 29	Feiz	—	Manila	Cadiz.
May 1	Petchelee	Owen	Singapore	Liverpool.
— 2	Caldera	—	Colombo	Deal.
— 2	Recife	—	Yokohama	New York.
— 2	Andreas	—	Shanghai	Do.
— 2	Freest and Maria	—	Canton	Do.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
Apr. 22	Corypheus	Ross	Hong Kong	Cardiff.
— 22	Ocean Chief	—	Shanghai	Sunderland.
— 23	Quauri	—	Do	Shields.
— 22	J. C. Schotel	Chevalier	Galle	Do.
— 25	Jamaica	Galt	Batavia	Avon Ryan*
— 25	Banias	Chase	Hg. Kg. & Canton ..	London.
— 25	Omyelia	—	Colombo	Shields.
— 29	Weymouth	Norris	Shanghai	London.
— 29	Nicot	—	Samarang	Amsterdam.
— 30	Douglas Castle	McRitchie	Sourabaya	Do.
— 30	Janet Ferguson	Ritchie	Shanghai	London.
— 28	Noach	—	Singapore	Do.
— 28	Hendrika	Valk	Batavia	Deal.
— 28	Catharina Maria	Amerongen ..	Do	Amsterdam.
— 27	Bonnie Lassie	Hammond	Singapore	Liverpool.
— 24	Courier (s.s.)	Christian	Do. Hg. Kg. & Japn.	Glasgow.
— 27	Kypplietz	Christensen ..	Japan	Lamash.
— 27	Revick	Lorange	River Amoor	Newburg.
— 9	Queen of the Seas	Reed	Hong Kong	New York.
— 16	Ashburton	M'Dunm	Do	Do.
May 2	Adeline	Hybert	Yokohama & Nagasaki	London.
— 2	Jan Van Galen	Brant	Batavia	Rotterdam.
— 2	Hugo and Otto	—	Shanghai	Hamburg.
— 2	Royalist (s.s.)	Hawksworth ..	Singapore	Glasgow.
— 2	The Cedars	Stonehouse	Hong Kong	Queensdown.*

* After repairing.

(See Commercial Postscript.)

LOADING.

At LONDON.—For Yokohama: Fontenaye. For Yokohama and Nagasaki: Neville, Early Dawn. For Nagasaki: Eugene. For Shanghai: Tyburnia, Tamerlane, Patna, John Lidgett. For Hong Kong: Corea. For Hong Kong and Canton: Osprey, Red Deer, Southern Cross, Chetah. For Singapore: Sree Singapura. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Silentium. For Colombo: Saladin, Memento, Palmerston, Skimmer of the Waves. At LIVERPOOL.—For Yokohama: Castleton. For Hong Kong: Coringa, Petchelee. For Shanghai: Thomas Blyth, Royal Minstrel, Dagmar, Our Queen. For Singapore: Eastern Chief. For Manila: Doriga, Bella Maria, Adolfo. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Susanna Elizabeth, Tahti. For Galle and Batavia: Peter Jordt. At GLASGOW.—For Penang: La Plata.

SPOKEN.

ANNIE STOREY (ship), Clyde to Batavia, March 31, 5 N., 24 W. JEHANGIR (s.), Foochow to London, 89 days out, April 8, 22 N., 39 W. MIDNIGHT, New York to Hong Kong, April 7, 20 miles off Hatteras. CORTGENE (bq.), Rotterdam to Batavia, March 4, 25 S., 26 W. HELEN NICHOLSON, London to Shanghai, March 29, 3 N., 23 W. MARANCAR (?) (bq.), Singapore to Falmouth, Dec. 26, 12 S., 104 E. MAITLAND, London to Shanghai, Feb. 6, off Sandalwood Island. KAGOSIMA, London to Nagasaki, Feb. 7, in the Ombay Passage. SEAMEW, Newport to Shanghai, Feb. 13, off Pulo Gazas. VANGUARD, Shields to Shanghai, Dec. 12, on the line 27 W. CONDOB, Cardiff to Shanghai, Feb. 1, 3 S., 126 E. ALMA (Prus. brig), Singapore to Genoa, 58 days out, March 5, 33 S., 15 E. WHITE ADDER (s.), London to Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1 N., 132 W. QUEEN OF MAY, Penang to New York, March 4, 35 S., 18 E. PHILOMELA, London to Japan, March 31, 5 N., 24 W. GROOTMEESTER GEN. (?) National Javato Amstdm. Mar. 20, 9 S., 14 W. JOLIBA, Colombo to London, March 27, 1 N., 23 W. ST. ANDREW'S CASTLE, London to Colombo, March 30, 24 N., 23 W.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Previous quotations of rates of freight to the eastern ports are maintained; coal freights from the northern outports remain firm, there being still a demand for vessels.

Current rates of freight for vessels on the berth:—To Yokohama: 40s. weight, 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: 50s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 45s. weight, 45s. to 47s. 6d. meat. To Amoy: 45s. weight or meat. To Foo-chow-Foo: 45s. weight or meat. To Hong Kong: 35s. weight or meat. To Singapore: 30s. weight or measurement. To Penang: 40s. weight or measurement. To Manila: 40s. weight, 85s. meat. To Ceylon: 25s. to 30s. weight, 85s. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne per keel.—For Hong Kong: £46. For Singapore: £40. For Shanghai: £57. For Saigon: £50. For Yokohama: £50. For Batavia: £35. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—For Hong Kong: £2 2s. For Singapore: £1 16s. For Shanghai: £2 15s. For Saigon: £2 8s. For Yokohama: £2 10s. Batavia: £1 15s. Coke.

The Admiralty have invited tenders for the conveyance of 20 tons Navy provisions, &c., and 1 ton medical stores from the Thames to Trincomalee and 230 tons Navy provisions to Hong Kong.

CASUALTIES.

Advices from Amsterdam, dated April 25, state that about 300 bales, and a large quantity of loose coffee, also 25 to 30 small boat loads of tin, have been saved ex the Baron van Pallardt van Rosendaal. Kramers, from Banjoewanjie, which was stranded on the East coast of Texel, April 22, and hopes were entertained of saving the remainder. The ship was under water to her deck.

The Ottolina, List, from Batavia to Rotterdam, arrived at Surinam March 25, leaky, and is lying at the mouth of the river.

The Corypheus (barque) of London, which sailed from Cardiff, April 22, for Hong Kong with coals, was towed into Appledore, April 28, leaky. The cargo will have to be discharged.

The Navigator (barque), Brockelman, from Liverpool to Batavia, which put in at Lisbon March 18, with foremost head gone, &c., has been surveyed, and recommended to be discharged, to have her bottom examined, the master having reported the vessel to have struck three times on a bank near Fort St. Julian when coming in.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At CALLAO.—March 20, Octavia, Wilson, From Shanghai.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, London.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

(for presentation at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting, 17th April, 1867.)

The Directors have to lay before the shareholders the general balance sheet of the Bank, made up to the 31st December last, which shows a net profit on the operations of the year amounting to £97,024. 17s. 10d.

This result the Directors deem satisfactory, considering the long continuance of the late crisis, with its depressing influence on every branch of Eastern business. That crisis not only led to more failures, but seriously prejudiced the realisation of the Bank's claims on the estates of firms which had previously suspended payment, especially those connected with Bombay. Under these circumstances the Directors, after instituting a fresh careful revision of all bad and doubtful debts, calculated up to the present time, have considered it their duty to write off the sum of £69,332. 14s. 8d. from profit and loss account, to be met in great part by the earnings of the year, but necessitating the further transfer of £10,000 from the reserved fund, which now only stands at as much more.

The Directors believe that the crisis in the East is now at an end, and knowing the excellent position of the Bank, and that its capital is quite intact, have no hesitation in recommending the shareholders to declare a dividend for the last year ended on the 31st December last at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, which will leave the sum of £1,134. 18s. 9d. to be carried forward.

In reference to the increased amount standing at the debit of bank premises, the Directors can congratulate the shareholders on now possessing in London a new and most convenient freehold building.

Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., and Mr. John Jones, are the outgoing Directors on the present occasion, and being both duly qualified and re-eligible, offer themselves again to the choice of the shareholders.

The auditors, Mr. Alderman Dakin, and Mr. Jonathan Thorp, now complete their year of office, and present themselves for re-election.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

LIABILITIES and ASSETS, 31st December, 1866.

Dr.			
To capital paid up in full	£800,000	0	0
Re-served surplus fund	£20,000	0	0
Less carried to profit and loss account	10,000	0	0
		10,000	0

To amount due by the Bank, including bills payable, notes in circulation, deposits, and current accounts	2,367,660	13	8
To profit and loss, balance of this account, after payment of an interim dividend, providing for bad and doubtful debts, and paying all current charges, income tax, &c.		21,134	9
	£2,388,795	13	5

Cr.			
By cash and bullion at the head office and agencies	£1,012,095	12	8
By Government securities	30,243	6	0
By other securities, including bills receivable and loans	2,077,143	19	7
By bank premises and furniture at the head office and agencies	99,313	14	2
	£2,318,795	13	5

PROFIT and LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December, 1866.

Dr.			
Oct. 17.—To fifteenth dividend declared this day, being an interim dividend for the half-year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	£20,000	0	0
Dec. 31.—To amount now written off to meet bad and doubtful debts	69,332	14	8
To balance at date, proposed to be dealt with as follows:— Dividend (sixteenth) for the last half-year, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum	£20,000	0	0
To be carried to profit and loss new account	1,134	18	9
		21,134	9

Cr.			
1865. Dec. 31.—By balance brought from last account	£23,438	15	7
1866. Dec. 31.—By amount transferred from reserved surplus fund	10,000	0	0
By net profits on the operations for the year ending this day	97,024	17	10
	£109,467	13	5

Examined and found correct.
THOMAS DAKIN, } Auditors.
JONATHAN THORP, }
London, March 29, 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

MINUTES of the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held at the London Tavern, Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1867, THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting, and the Directors' report, with the general balance-sheet and profit and loss account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following resolutions were successively put—

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by W. Macnaughtan, Esq., and carried unanimously;

1. That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted.

Moved by the Chairman, seconded by John Jones, Esq., and carried unanimously;

2. That a dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 24th inst.

Moved by C. B. Skinner, Esq., seconded by Thomas Lancaster, Esq., and carried unanimously;

3. That Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a director.

Moved by W. Macnaughtan, Esq., seconded by Robert Ellis, Esq., and carried unanimously;

4. That Mr. John Jones, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by Captain E. Hight, seconded by W. H. Mann, Esq., and carried unanimously;

5. That Mr. Alderman Dakin be re-elected an auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by Captain E. Hight, seconded by W. H. Mann, Esq., and carried unanimously;

6. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an auditor for the ensuing year.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, for their able and zealous services, moved by W. H. Mann, Esq., was seconded, and carried unanimously.

T. A. MITCHELL, Chairman.

Warrants for the dividend above declared, payable at the City Bank, Threadneedle-street, London, on and after the 24th inst., will be issued forthwith to all the shareholders.

April 17, 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up capital, £800,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1866-7.

CHAIRMAN.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P.

John Allan, Esq. | Thomas Lancaster, Esq.
James Fraser, Esq. | Wm. Macnaughtan, Esq.
John Jones, Esq. | Joseph R. Morrison, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England; the City Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, | Rangoon, | Hong Kong,
Kurrachee, | Singapore, | Shanghai,
Calcutta, | Batavia, | Hankow.

The Corporation buy and sell, and receive for collection bills of exchange, payable at the above named places, issue letters of credit, undertake the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other securities, hold them for safe custody, and receive interest or dividends as they become due.

Deposits of money are received for not less than 12 months, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, and for longer periods at a higher rate.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £750,000

RESERVE FUND ... £250,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

George Garden Nicol, Esq., Chairman.

Donald Larnach, Esq. | Ellis Jas. Gilman, Esq.
George May, Esq. | D. T. Robertson, Esq., *Chair.*
Sir F. J. Halliday, Esq., K.C.B. | Manager (*ex officio*).
Jas. Murray Robertson, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, | Colombo, | Penang, | Shanghai,
Calcutta, | Kandy, | Singapore, | Hankow,
Madras, | Galle, | Hong Kong, | Yokohama,
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Branches and Agencies, and issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes.

The Bank will undertake the Agency of parties connected with India and China, the Purchase and Sale of Indian Securities, the Safe Custody of same, and the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pensions, and other Moneys.

The Bank receives money on Deposit, on which Interest is allowed according to the length of time deposited. Particulars as to Rates, &c., can be ascertained on application.

65, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

HONG KONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, 5,000,000 dols. Paid up, 3,000,000 dols.

COURT OF DIRECTORS and HEAD OFFICE in HONG KONG.

LONDON AGENT.—W. H. Vacher, 25, Old Broad-street; BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Hong Kong, | Hankow, | Singapore,
Shanghai, | Yankin (Yokohama), | Bombay,
Foochow, | Manilla, | Calcutta,
Ningpo.

The Bank grants DRAFTS upon and negotiates or collects BILLS at any of its Agencies or Branches; also receives DEPOSITS for fixed periods, at rates varying with the period of deposit.

In addition to fixed rates of interest, the Bank has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a Bonus on Funds lodged with the Bank. Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders or not.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED IN 1833.—CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., and Bank of England.

BRANCHES in Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Shanghai, Hong Kong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal.

EXCEPTIONAL RATES for longer periods than twelve months, particulars of which may be obtained on application.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

SALES and PURCHASES effected in British and foreign securities, in East India stock and loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

Interest drawn, and army, navy, and civil pay and pensions realized.

Every other description of banking business and money agency, British and Indian, transacted.

M. BALFOUR, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 1855, and 31st of December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

		Francs.	
Subscribed Capital	...	80,000,000	£3,200,000
Capital paid up	...	50,000,000	£2,000,000
To be paid up Sept. 15, 1867	10,000,000	£400,000	
Do. Mar. 15, 1868	10,000,000	£400,000	
Do. Sept. 15, 1868	10,000,000	£400,000	
Reserve Fund	...	20,000,000	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

AGENCIES AT—London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Saigon, (Cochin-China), Bourbon (Reunion), LONDON BANKERS.—The Union Bank of London.

LONDON AGENCY.—13, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

MANAGER.—G. Fietich.

SUB-MANAGER.—Theod. Dromel.

The London Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above named places.

The Agency will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office.

GRANT'S TRANS-MONGOLIAN TELEGRAMS.

A.D. 1867.

Annual Subscribers from Europe to China, £120 sterling.

Annual Subscribers from China to Europe, £100 sterling.

Annual Subscribers from Europe to China, and China to Europe, £200 sterling.

These rates are exclusive of Express Couriers and Telegraph Charges, viz. — Twenty words, Rs. 7 or Tls. 2.50 Shanghai Sycee, and for every ten words extra Rs. 3.50 kopeks, or Tls. 1.55 Shanghai sycee.

Annual Subscribers have the privilege of sending Telegrams of any number of words to any one person or firm; the name and address of such person or firm must be given on payment of subscription.

If an Annual Subscriber or his Agent publishes in any newspaper, or allows the contents of any Telegram to be made public without the special consent of the undersigned, the said Annual Subscriber shall forfeit his subscription. Telegrams for publication, 50 per cent. extra.

Telegrams may be despatched from Europe—From Tuesday, 19th February, to Tuesday, 19th November inclusive.

From Shanghai, on the departure of the first steamer to Tientsin till the freeing of the river Peiho.

C. MITCHELL GRANT.

Agency in London—"London and China Telegraph" Office, 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill (over the Jerusalem).

Bottled Ales and Wines, &c.

"NO BUYERS FOR THE BEST BRANDS, unless RE-PACKED," in consequence of repeated BREAKAGE.—Melbourne Journal of Commerce, Nov. 16.—Heating and Breaking entirely prevented, and 16 per cent. saved in Freight of CASE COOLERS.

Price 7½d. per doz. Bottlers contracting for large quantities effect so great a saving in labour, &c., that they can supply them at one-fourth less in price to Shippers, who will find it most profitable to order their goods to be so packed in future. In use by all the leading London houses.—T. WHITEHEAD, 87, Eastcheap, E.C., Sole Manufacturer.

FURNITURE FOR INDIA, CHINA, &c.

HEAL AND SON

MANUFACTURE, ESPECIALLY FOR EXTREME CLIMATES,

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

Entirely free from Veneer. A large general assortment always on view.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

In the choicest Designs. 2,500 Bedsteads kept in Stock.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS

Prevents the material from sinking into a mass, as is the case in all ordinary Mattresses. The Patent Mattresses are made of the very best Horsehair, are thicker than usual, and the prices are but a trifle higher than those of other good Mattresses.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES

Of Bedsteads and Bedroom Furniture, designed for INDIA and the EAST, SENT POST FREE TO EVERY PART OF THE WORLD.

HEAL & SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers
196, 197, 198, Tottenham-court-road, London, W.

PORT OF AMOY.
CHINA.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the Dock Company's Establishments at the above Port afford facility for REPAIRING and REFITTING STEAM and SAILING VESSELS.

Their large Granite Dock, 286 feet on the blocks, 307 feet over all, is in complete working order, and at average spring tides can take vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet. It is fitted with Caisson Gate and with a powerful Centrifugal Steam Pump, ensuring despatch in all states of the tide.

Their two smaller Granite Docks, one 223 feet, the other 160 feet on the blocks, can take vessels at average spring tides drawing 12 feet to 13 feet.

A stock kept on hand of Timber, Spars, Copper and Metal Sheathing, Paints for Iron Vessels, and other material required for Dockyard use.

The premises comprise Carpenters' Shops, Mast Sheds, Blacksmiths' Shops, superintended by experienced European Foremen; also an Engineer's Workshop, supplied with Lathes and other tools worked by Steam, in charge of a Resident European Engineer. Dry Godowns for the reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

COWASJEE DINSHAW.

Close to the Landing Place Depot of

EUROPEAN, CHINA, and INDIAN WORK.

WINE, BEER, CHAMPAGNE, and SPIRITS of the best quality. Bombay-made Soda Water and Lemonade, Perfumery, Confectionery, Oilman's Stores, and Stationery of every description. Sole Topes and Canvas Shoes, &c., &c., &c.

STEAMER POINT, ADEN.

Drawing and Reading-room free to Passengers.

THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS," ON SALE.

PIGNATEL & CO.,
STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS
NAGASAKI
JAPAN.

CHINA CLUB.

THE ANNUAL DINNER

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

WILLIS'S ROOMS,

KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S,

On TUESDAY, 21st MAY,

At Half-past Seven o'clock.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LONGFORD
IN THE CHAIR.

Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club will please apply to Messrs. Willis, it being necessary that all who have not previously been present at the Annual Dinner should be proposed by a Member of the Committee.

REVUE ORIENTALE,

Conducted by M. LEON DE ROSNY,

Professor of Japanese in the Imperial School of Living
Oriental Languages of Paris.

DEVOTED specially to Ethnography, History, Literature, and Commerce of Asia, Africa, and Oceania.

The last issue (No. 55) contains, amongst other matters,—

DE LA LITTÉRATURE ARABEENNE; par Munk de l'Institut (since deceased).

LES GRANDES ÉPOQUES DE L'INDE DANS LEUR RAPPORT AVEC LA CIVILISATION; par Léon de Rosny.

DEUX MOIS CHEZ LES SAUVAGES AINOS (Japan); ORAISON FUNÈBRE, TRADUITE DU COCHIN-CHINOIS; par Truong-vinh-ky.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE—NOUVELLES ET MÉLANGES—THÈME ORIENTAL.

Agents in London: TRUBNER AND CO.

TUPPER AND COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT GALVANISED IRON, in Sheets, Tiles, Iron Roofs, Sheds, Cisterns, Pails, Gutters, Wire for Fencing, &c.
WORKS AT BIRMINGHAM AND LONDON.
Offices—61A, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
Merchants' orders executed with despatch.

Shortly will be published, in crown 8vo.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF
CONFUCIUS;

with critical and exegetical notes. By JAMES LEONG D.D. Abridged from the Author's larger work, "The Chinese Classics; a Translation," containing the text. London: Trubner and Co., 60, Paternoster-row, E.C.

TO LET,

A FURNISHED (DOUBLE) HOUSE
AT FOREST HILL,

CONTAINING DINING ROOM,
DRAWING ROOM, and SIX BED ROOMS, BATH
ROOM, KITCHENS, LAUNDRY, &c.

The Situation is good, and the House in all respects desirable.

Rent, £4 4s. per Week,

or the Lease and Furniture can be purchased.

This will be found suitable for persons just arriving in
England from India, China, &c.

Apply to Mr. SNELLING, 163, Fenchurch-street, City.

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT

ESSENCE OF INK

The CHEAPEST INK.

The BEST INK.

The 1d. Packet equal to a 6d. Bottle.

The 1s. Bottle makes Two Quarts

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT
ESSENCE OF INK.

This preparation produces Extemporaneous Ink of the finest quality in one minute with cold water, and instantly with hot water, by simple solution as salt or sugar. Sold in packets 1d. each, and in glass bottles 1s. each. Sample free, per post, for two stamps. Sold by all Stationers, Wholesale, 37, Red Lion-square, and 3, Cheapside, London.

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT
BOSTONITE GOODS.

PERRY and Co. have much pleasure in introducing their new patent BOSTONITE to the Public, and they do so with the full conviction that it will supply a want long felt, viz: perfect Lead or Coloured Pencil Tablets Slates, &c.

P. and Co. call special attention to their Bostonite being much better adapted to all the uses that Ivory Tablets and Porcelain Slates are now applied. The smooth and pleasant nature of the writing upon Bostonite will not fail to secure it the preference over all other articles of a similar nature now in use. The Bostonite Slates possess the great advantage of being very light, and at the same time are not liable to be broken.

PERRY and CO.'S PATENT
BOSTONITE PLAYING CARDS, 2s. 6d. per pack
BOSTONITE TABLETS and SLATES from 6d. each.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—LIVER COMPLAINTS AND DISORDERS OF THE BOWELS.—It is impossible to exaggerate the extraordinary virtue of this medicine in the treatment of all affections of the liver or irregularities of the bowels. In cases of depraved or superabundant bile these pills, taken freely, have never been known to fail. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, but they should then be taken rather more sparingly, for every medicine in the form of an aperient requires caution when the bowels are disordered, though a gentler or more genial aperient than these pills in moderate doses has never yet been discovered. If taken according to the printed instructions, they not only cure the complaint, but improve the whole system.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.

CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 12, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Is the best and most certain remedy in COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

is a certain cure in CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, etc.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

EXTRACT from the GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

AGENT: Hong Kong, Mr. A. S. WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, LONDON. W.C.

Be not misled by the statements of unscrupulous persons, as the Defendant was termed by the Vice-Chancellor

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO AND FROM MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS BY THE OVERLAND ROUTE:—
The CHINA STEAM AND LARUAN COAL COMPANY (Limited), in pursuance of an agreement entered into with the Government of Manila, have arranged to despatch the steamships "MONA" and "JAPAN," or other of their first-class steamers, with the mails and passengers monthly between Singapore and Manila, and Manila and Singapore, in correspondence with the Messageries Impériales Overland Route.

By a special permit all goods by these steamers from the 1st August, 1866, will be admitted into Manila at the reduced duty of 10½ per cent.

The Company's agents at Singapore will take charge of goods for transshipment. For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, Ethelburga-house, 70 and 71, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.

OVERLAND ROUTE.



COMMUNICATION BY STEAM TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., via EGYPT.—From SOUTHAMPTON, and MARSEILLES.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE CARGO and PARCELS for GIBRALTAR, MALTA, EGYPT, ADEN, and BOMBAY, by their steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th, 12th, 20th, and 27th of every month. For CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN (YOKOHAMA), by those of the 4th and 20th of each month; and for KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY, by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 20th of every month. The steamers leave Marseilles on the 5th, 12th, 20th and 28th of the Month.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices 123, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., or Oriental-place Southampton.

N.B. The extra service between Suez and Bombay in correspondence with the steamers leaving Southampton on the 4th and 20th, and Marseilles on the 12th and 28th of the month, will terminate with the departures from Southampton on the 20th, and Marseilles on the 29th May.

OVERLAND ROUTE VIA MARSEILLES.

SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPÉRIALES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAM PACKETS

The 19th of every Month at 2 P.M. for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, POINT DE GALLE (Ceylon), PONICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAIGON, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, and JAPAN.

The 9th of every Month for—
MESSINA, ALEXANDRIA, ADEN, SEYCHELLES, REUNION, MAURITIUS.

For passage, freight, and information apply to B.W. and H. HORN, 4, Moorgate-street, London; G. H. FLETCHER and Co., Liverpool; at the offices of the Services Maritimes des Messageries Impériales in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Marseilles; or to SMITH and Co., Rotterdam.

* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the conveyance of their luggage free to Marseilles.

INDIA AND CHINA VIA ITALY.

SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE FROM EUROPE TO EGYPT.
BRINDISI to ALEXANDRIA—Contract Passage, 82 hours. It is frequently done in 72 hours.



THE Società Anonima Italiana di Navigazione Adriatica Orientale, under contract to carry the Direct Mail despatch as under their first-class English-built steamers CAIRO, BRINDISI, PRINCIPE DI CARIGNANO, or PRINCIPE TOMASO, between BRINDISI and ALEXANDRIA. The vessels of the Company sail as follows:—From Brindisi for Alexandria on the 7th, 14th, 22nd, and 30th of each month, at 2 P.M.; Alexandria for Brindisi, on the arrival of the mails, about the 5th, 12th, 20th, and 28th of each month. The arrivals at and departures from Alexandria are in coincidence with those of the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, with the Calcutta, China, and Bombay Mails.

Fares:—Brindisi to Alexandria, including provisions, 1st class, 275s; 2nd class, 200s; third class, 90s, and vice versa.

For further particulars apply to the Company's offices at Florence, via Montebello, 42; Paris, Rue de L'Université, 108; LONDON, Messrs. PALMER, 44, Eastcheap, E.C.

JAPAN AND CHINA NEW MAIL ROUTE VIA PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.



THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY despatch their splendid side-wheel steamers from NEW YORK on the 1st, 11th, and 21st, and from PANAMA on the 9th, 19th, and 29th of every month for SAN FRANCISCO, calling at ACAPULCO, MANZANILLO, MEXICALTLAN, en route thence to YOKOHAMA and HONG KONG. Passengers from England may connect with this line at New York by any of the various steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, or Falmouth, to that port, or at Panama by the steamers of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company leaving Southampton on the 2nd and 17th of every month.

The COLORADO, 4,000 tons, leaves SAN FRANCISCO with mails and passengers July 3rd, 1867; to be followed monthly by the other steamers of the line.

For particulars of Freight, through passage rates, &c. &c., apply to H. STARR and Co., General European Agents, 145, Cheapside, London.



STEAM TO INDIA, via the CAPE.—The UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited) have entered into an arrangement with the Government for the extension of the Packet Service from Mauritius to Ceylon. Passengers can proceed from Southampton on the 8th of every Month to Point de Galle, where a junction is formed with steamers proceeding to India, China, Australia, &c. Rates of freight and passage very moderate.

Apply to FALCONER and MERCE, 23, Leadenhall-street, London; or THOMAS HILL, Southampton.

OPENING OF THE NEW CHINA STEAM ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL.

VIA THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.



THE WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited) have made special arrangements with the PANAMA RAILWAY COMPANY and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY for the conveyance of Passengers, Specie, and Cargo between EUROPE, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, and HONG KONG.

THE NEXT DEPARTURE WILL BE:—
From Liverpool ... 5th and 20th May.
Leaving San Francisco ... 3rd July.
Due at Yokohama ... 22nd July.
Due at Shanghai ... 27th July.
Due at Hong Kong ... 29th July.

The branch steamer to Shanghai calls at Nagasaki on both trips. It is expected that the communication will be monthly after these dates.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamers on the China station are large paddle-wheel vessels, of upwards of 3,000 tons register. The greatest attention has been given to insure the comfort and convenience of passengers by the vessels of all the connecting companies on this route.

Shippers will find this route cheaper and as expeditious as any mail service to the East.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.
To Yokohama ... First Cabin, £110 10s.
To Hong Kong ... 120 10s.
To Shanghai ... 120 10s.

Freight, FREE OF PRIMA.
Liverpool to Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, £18 5s. per ton of 40 cubic feet.

The homeward rates of freight will be fixed by the Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at the above Ports.

ARTHUR B. FORWOOD, Managing Director.
OFFICES:—LIVERPOOL, The Temple, Dale-street; LONDON, 117, Leadenhall-street; HAVRE, J. M. Currie.



JAPAN AND CHINA.—Arrangements have been made with the United States Pacific Mail Steamship Company by which GOODS for Japan and China can be shipped under through bill of lading via Panama by the ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S STEAMER leaving Southampton on 17th May. Freight from Southampton, £21. 7s. per ton measurement, with 10s. per ton primeage.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to J. M. LLOYD, Secretary.

Royal Mail Steampacket Company, 55, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

ORIENTAL, AUSTRALIAN, AND GENERAL STEAM AGENCY, AND GLOBE PARCEL EXPRESS.



PARCELS, PACKAGES, and MERCHANDISE forwarded, and **ASSAGES** engaged to all parts of the world. Baggage collected and shipped, insurances effected, &c.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, CEYLON, and ADEN—Overland, 4th and 20th of every month.

BOMBAY and ADEN—Overland, 12th and 27th.

CHINA, JAPAN, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Over and, 4th and 20th.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, and MAURITIUS—Overland, 20th.

NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA via PANAMA, 2nd.

INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope. Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rates to a thousand places free on application.

G.W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Wagnorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W. and 83, Regent-street, S.W.



CHINA AND JAPAN, &c.
ROBERTSON AND CO. will despatch the following first-class clipper VESSELS:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Dock.	To Sail.
Shanghai	Tyburnia	Al 14 yr.	E.I.D.	May 8.
Shanghai	Patna	Breklok	W.I.D.	May 10.
Shanghai	John Lidgett	Al 15 yr.	E.I.D.	May 23.
Hong Kong	Corea	Al 14 yr.	W.I.D.	May 8.
Hong Kong	Chetish	Al 10 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.
Kangawa	Neville	Al 10 yr.	W.I.D.	With des.

For Freight and Passage apply at 5, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London; or York Chambers, 55, King-street, Manchester.



With quick despatch.
FOR HONG KONG and WHAM-POA, the fine China clipper-ship R.E.D. DEER, A 1 10 years, 691 tons register, A. BRUCE, Commander; East India Docks.

Has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to KILICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.



CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.
SHAW, LOWTHER, & MAXTON will despatch the following first-class SHIPS as under:—

Destination.	Ships.	Class.	Date of Sailing.
Shanghai	Tamerlane	Al 12 yrs.	10th May.
Hong Kong & Whampoa	Ospray	Al 10 yrs.	10th May.
Ditto	Stlin. Cross	Al 18 yrs.	To follow.
Melbourne	Lanarkshire	Al	5th May.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHAW, LOWTHER, and MAXTON, 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.



JOHN C. CAMPBELL will despatch the following splendid first-class VESSELS:—

Destination.	Ships.	Tons.	Class.	Dock.	Date of Sailing.
Bombay	Haddington	1459	AA 1	Victor.	May 10
Bombay	Kooria Moria	1112	5-6ths L.L.	E.I.D.	May 15
Colombo	Skimmer	396	A 1 11 yrs.	W.I.D.	May 25
Colombo	The Waves	978	A 1 15 yrs.	W.I.D.	To fol.
Malabar Coast	Life Brigade	245	A 1	W.I.D.	May 6

No. 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.



WITH DESPATCH.

FOR KANAGAWA (YOKOHAMA) and NAGASAKI, JAPAN, the fine clipper, EARLY DAWN, A 1 11 years, 610 tons register, W. NORRIS, Commander; East India Docks. This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to KILICK, MARTIN, and Co., 10, George-yard, Lombard-street, E.C.



COLOMBO Direct (first ship) the magnificent new clipper ARABELLA, A 1 9 years, 350 tons register, built under special survey; JOHN RAFFER, Commander; now loading in the West India Docks. This beautiful vessel has only room for light measurement goods.

For freight or passage apply to F. TALLACK, No. 23, Birchin-lane, E.C.



To follow the "Saladin," will sail May 25.

DIRECT for COLOMBO, the well-known fast-sailing ship SKIMMER OF THE WAVES, A 1 11 years, 396 tons register, J. HAMMOND, Commander; lying in the London Docks. This fine vessel, well-known in the Colombo trade, has the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and offers the best opportunity to shippers of fine goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.



MALABAR COAST.—FIRST SEASON SHIP.

Has a large portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail May 6.



DIRECT FOR MANGALORE, CANNANORE, CALCUT, COCHIN and ALPPE, the fine, fast-sailing British Ship LIFE BRIGADE, A 1, 345 tons register, WM. SHEARER, Commander; West India Docks. This beautiful nearly new ship offers a first-rate opportunity to shippers of Season Goods.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING, and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.



To follow the "Janet Mitchell."—Has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail May 10.



FOR BOMBAY DIRECT, the splendid clipper ship HADDINGTON, A 1 (belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company), 1,459 tons register, G. BROWN, Commander; East India Docks. This vessel is well-known in the Bombay trade for her very rapid passages.

For Freight or Passage apply to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; or to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.



To follow the "Haddington." Under engagement to the Council of India for the Conveyance of Stores, and will be loaded according to their regulations, at an easy draft of water.



FOR BOMBAY DIRECT, the well known fine fast-sailing British-built ship, KUORIA MOORIA, 5-6ths L.L. 1,112 tons register, W. ADAM, Commander; East India Docks. This splendid vessel is newly completed, and now in her loading berth, will sail May 15.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN C. CAMPBELL, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.; or to LIVINGSTON, HOLDING and BRIGGS, 31, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by RICHARD KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C. and published by JOHN ELLISON, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, in the parish of St. Michael's, in the City of London.—Saturday, May 4, 1867.